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Phalguna 29, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 20, 1975/Phalguna 29, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

[Mr. Speaker in the chair]

Welcome to the North Korean Parliamentary Delegation

MR. SPEAKFR : Hon'ble Members,— At the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Hang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hon'ble Members of the Parliamentary Delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other members of the delegation are :

1 Mr. Ryu Ho Jun

2. Mr. Son Ryong Sun

3 Mr. Chon Jae Hong

4. Mr. IA Jong Su

The delegation arrived this morning and will be in India till 25th March. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Memorandum Submitted by Ex-Servicemen of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana to the Former President

*424. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAH Will the Minister of DI FFNCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a deputation of distinguished Ex-servicemen from the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana called on the then President of India, Shri V V. Giri in 1974 and submitted a Memorandum against new recruitment Policy of the Government;

(b) if so, the main contents of the memorandum submitted by the deputation and the decision taken by the Government on this memorandum; and

(c) the names of those Ex-servicemen who constituted the deputation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. The main points raised in the memorandum were as follows :—

(i) recruitment to the Armed Forces from the various States should not be made on the basis of recruitable male population, but only on merit;

(ii) the nature and the location of the border States is such that persons belonging to those States are better fitted to serve in the Defence Forces and they should be allotted a higher percentage of the total recruitment to the Armed Forces, than persons from the other States.

(iii) promotions and appointments in the Armed Forces, to the higher ranks, should also be made only on the basis of merit and this policy of recruitment on the basis of population ratio should not be extended to higher ranks in the Armed Forces.

(iv) recruitment from various States in the ratio of recruitable male population is likely to lead to inefficiency in the Armed Forces.

2. The contents of the memorandum were considered carefully. No action was then considered necessary as there was no new recruitment policy or change in the recruitment policy. Recruitment for only those Regiments of the Army which are known as 'all class regiments', is done in proportion to the recruitable male population belonging to the age group of 17—25 years in various States. Recruitment to be made for units or Regiments having class composition as 'one class', 'fixed class' or 'mixed class' Regiments, is reserved for members of the respective castes or classes only.

Members constituting the deputation

1. Lt. Col. P. S. Gil
2. Brig. Gurpartap Singh
3. Ris. Maj. Ram Singh Bahadur
4. Sub. Maj. Shamsher Chand Dogra
5. Shri Rameshwar Sharma
6. Col. Qadam Singh
7. Maj. Tirlok Singh
8. Admiral Mohindroo
9. Brig. C. S Bhullar
10. Brig. Harmondar Singh
11. Shri I. S. Balhara

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement it appears that the memorandum submitted by the 11 distinguished soldiers of the Indian Army, who are ex-servicemen now, reflects the greatest concern of the ex-servicemen of this country who are concerned about the defence of the Motherland and who have sacrificed their blooming youth and some of them their sons and other relatives, for the sake of the country. They feel that the new recruitment policy of the Government requires reconsideration, on the following four points which have been submitted to the highest person in this country, i.e. the Head of the State, the Rashtrapati. These four points contain the gist of what they feel. May I request the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence whether the Government thinks there is any merit in what they have said in approaching the President and submitting their memorandum, and, if there is any merit, whether that Memorandum has been considered or not.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We do consider. The deputationists had given a great deal of thought and they had put forward their views With some of their views, we agree and there may be some with which we, for the time being, may not be able to agree.

PROF. NARIAN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the fundamental issues raised by the Ex-servicemen in their Memorandum read with article 16 of the Constitution which requires, no discrimination on ground of birth and the recruitment to the services, like P&T, etc. is done on merit, not region-wise, will the Defence Minister in his wisdom consider this point that unless it is extended to all services of the Indian Union, irrespective of caste, creed and birth, this new recruitment policy will not be given effect to?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As has been mentioned on the floor of the House more than once, there was no fundamental change in the recruitment policy. Efforts is to recruit on the basis of merit. Still, it is the desire of Government that all regions should also have opportunity of serving in the Armed Forces so that they may also participate in the defence of the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In point No. (iii) of this Memorandum, the demand is made that promotions and appointments in the Armed Forces, to the

higher ranks, should also be made only on the basis of merit and this policy of recruitment on the basis of population ratio should not be extended to higher ranks in the Armed Forces.

In this connection, I would like to know, as stated in the statement of the hon. Minister, although the recruit for 'one class', 'fixed class' and 'mixed class' Regiments is reserved for members of respective caste or class only, whether in these Regiments in respect of promotions and appointments to the higher ranks, the entry is also kept reserved only for the personnel of these castes or classes or whether in the higher ranks, it is done on the basis of merit also.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In higher ranks, in officers ranks, the recruitment is based on merit. For these higher ranks, the class consideration is not kept in view.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it confined to particular castes or classes from which these Regiments are recruited?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : No, Sir, not in the Officer ranks.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : The hon. Minister has stated that recruitment to 'one clas' or fixed class' Regiments is made from particular classes composing that particular Regiment. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India wants to continue with this policy of retaining 'fixed class' Regiments or they want to change it and whether there are demands from certain other castes and classes also to have 'fixed class' Regiments in the name of those castes?

Secondly, I would like to know whether promotions to officers ranks are reserved to a certain extent for rankers. What is the percentage reserved for other ranks for promotion to commission ranks and whether the Government of India has received demands from time to time from Ex-Servicemen that, in view of the experienced that these rankers gain while in service, the percentage of promotions to officers class from rankers should be increased. What is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to paragraph 2 of the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House. This will answer his first question.

It is a fact that there were suggestions from other castes, classes or regions to have regiments after those classes, castes or regions, but, whereas we are continuing with the ones that already exist, no new regiment on that basis has been agreed to be constituted.

With regard to the promotion prospects of Other Ranks, we do realise that the Other Ranks also should have an opportunity of going up to the officers' level. Therefore, they are considered not only for promotion as J. C. Os. which is their normal line of promotion but suitable members of Other Ranks are also recruited directly to the Commissioned Officers' level. This is proving quite successful.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : My question has not been answered. I wanted to know the percentage reserved for promotion to officers' ranks which the hon. Minister has not stated and whether there is demand that this percentage should be increased and if so, what is the reaction of the Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will require notice to answer that question because on the figures I do not have the information here.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Please postpone this question to some other day as it is a very important question. This may or may not come in the ballot. So, kindly postpone it to some other day. Fortunately for the servicemen as also for the ex-servicemen this is the first question which has come up. Knowing the importance of defence to the country, I think, sufficient time should be devoted to this question.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: You can discuss it during the discussion on Demands for Grants.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO. The hon. Minister is not prepared to tell us what is the percentage reserved for promotion from the Other Ranks.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the new policy that has been enunciated in regard to recruitment of Other Ranks to the Armed Forces is contrary to the statement that was made on the floor of the House by the former Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, in which he has categorically assured the House that in future there would be no recruitment on the basis of classes, castes or regions But the process seems to be continuing. I want to know whether it is debarring the other classes which during the British days were known as non-martial classes The eastern region was rather known as of non-martial classes I want to known whether in view of the fact that the whole recruitment policy should be changed and there should be at least a uniform scope to all citizens, all classes and all regions, recruitment will be only on considerations of classes or castes or regions

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The policy has been clearly stated in the statement a copy of which I have laid on the Table of the House and I am sure the hon. Member need not have put this question if he had studied that statement. What I have said is that the units for special classes, for fixed classes, are continuing and that no new unit is being constituted on that basis. This is the reply I gave to Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Thirdly, with regard to the rest, there is no restriction based on castes or regions or any other consideration. It is on merits.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But the figures show otherwise that the consideration is on certain regions and certain classes.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Is there any reservation for certain classes or regions? Is there any such thing in the Defence Forces to-day?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There are, for instance, regiments like Bihar Regiment. Madras Regiment etc. I have already said that for these regiments which have got a class nomenclature like Madras Regiment, Bihar Regiment, etc. obviously people are recruited from that region or that State. Of course, there is no restriction regarding cast, etc while recruitment takes place

Co-ordinating of Health Services

1425 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are prepared to coordinate the health services under different Ministries under one Health Ministry,

(b) whether by coordinating under one Ministry the terms of services and emoluments will be unified and so much unrest and bickerings will be evaporated; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and time scheduled for it ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Central Health Service which covers the medical and public health posts under different Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, except those of the Ministries of Railways and Defence and some organisations of the Home Ministry has been in operation since the 1st January, 1965 The emoluments and service conditions of all C H.S Officers working under the different Ministries of the Central Government are uniform.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : From the reply given it is seen that exception has been made since 1965. Before that all medical services working under different ministries were under one ministry. That are the reasons for making exception as regards the medical services of Railway Ministry and the Defence Ministry ?

, DR KARAN SINGH . In fact the contrary is true, before 1965 there was no Central Health Service It was in 1965 that C.H.S was set up to bring a certain uniformity in all health services in the Government However Defence has certain special problems of its own, as you know, and it cannot be brought under this civil service Railways have such large number of medical personnel that they felt they are capable of looking after the service themselves As I have said there are some organisations of the Home Ministry like CRP, BSF etc which have their special problems and could not come under CHS I may also say that it is not possible for us to force everybody to be brought under CHS Those ministries which feel they have special problems of their own are free to do what they like

SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH Conditions being different from ministry to ministry I want to know whether to avoid difficulties and strains, Government is prepared to consider the question of bringing them all under one department Is the Government prepared to bring them all under one department?

DR KARAN SINGH All medical services of the Government are covered by Pay Commission and they look to the various problems There is no proposal at present to bring all these services under one ministry Defence has very large number of medical personnel under them We cannot force them to came under CHS but we are very happy about those who choose to come

SHRI D N TIWARY Is he afraid of these large number of health personnel in those departments like Railways, Defence etc ? Does he not consider that by bringing them all together under one banner there will be some simplification and if they are brought under one umbrella there will be some saving in expenditure ?

DR. KARAN SINGH . Sir, I do not think, really any saving is brought about It is not a question of being afraid There are historical reasons Defence forces, to give one very glaring example, have their own problems It is not possible for us to ask the Army doctors to come under us They are posted in various areas Similar is the case in regard to CRP and BSF Our CHS doctors are mainly metropolitan oriented and urban oriented In regard to these other services, they have got to go up to Ladakh and Mizoram and all that I do not think the question of financial savings is very much involved in this It is desirable to have as many as possible under the same organisation

DR N N KAILAS Sir for the sake of uniformity and integration of the country as a whole there was a proposal to start an All India Medical Service and this question is hanging fire for some time past I would like to know, at what stage the proposal is which will ensure uniformity and efficient functioning of the medical department ?

DR KARAN SINGH Sir, the All India Health Service was supposed to cover not only the Central Government doctors but the doctors in the States as well The proposal was mooted in 1969 and at that time only a few of the States were willing Many of the States were not willing and subsequently even those States which have indicated their acceptance of this proposal backed out Therefore, the position today is that almost all the States are opposed to the formation of an All India Health Service Therefore, our policy is not to try and coerce them or force them into accepting it But if the proposal can be revived, my Ministry will react to it favourably and positively

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ राज्य सरकार मुकर गई है। उन्हें जितनी मदद मिलनी चाहिये सेंटर से नहीं दी जाती है क्या यह सही नहीं है ? किन कारणों से राज्य सरकार ऐसी सेवा की स्थापना करने से इन्कार कर रही हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह एक बात मैं स्पष्ट कर दूं। सी जी एच एस जो है वह केवल गवर्नमेंट

आल इंडिया की सर्विसेज के लिये है। डा० कैलास ने जो सवाल पूछा था वह आल इंडिया मेडिकल सर्विस के संबंध में था जैसे आई ए एस इत्यादि हैं। हमारे संविधान के अनुसार चिकित्सा राज्यों का विषय है। इस लिये राज्यों के अपने-अपने उस के बारे में विचार हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमें आल इंडिया सर्विस नहीं चाहिये, हम अपनी-अपनी सर्विसेज चलायेंगे। उस के कई कारण हो सकते हैं, मैं उन में जाना नहीं चाहता। इस लिये हम ने भी फिलहाल विचार छोड़ दिया है।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Delhi is a Union Territory and it comes directly under the responsibility of the Central Government, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that health services are diversified in Delhi? There are hospitals run by the Municipal Corporation, there are hospitals run by the Delhi Administration, there are hospitals run by the Government of India and various other Ministries. Now, is it a fact that the Government recently have received reports and serious complaints about the working of a number of hospitals and they have started some kind of a campaign for their improvement ? I would like to know whether the Government have any machinery and whether do they take any steps or will they take any steps for coordinating the functioning of these various health services and agencies in the capital ? What is being done in this connection and whether the Ministry have started a campaign for their improvement at all.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is a very interesting and important question. The multiplicity of jurisdiction on the hospitals in Delhi reflects in fact the very peculiar and sad multiplicity of jurisdiction in Delhi itself. You have the Government of India, you have the DMC, you have the NDMC and the cantonment board and so on. There are six or seven different authorities in Delhi. Many of them run hospitals. The hospitals which are directly under the Ministry of Health are Safdarjang and Willingdon. Then, there is the All India Institute of Medical Sciences which is an independent body set up by Parliament. Then, there are hospitals run by the Delhi Administration and some run by the Corporation. This is somewhat an uncoordinated picture. Now, we are trying to do two things. Firstly, we are considering the possibility of setting up a hospital board for Delhi which would coordinate the activities of the various hospitals in the capital. Secondly, under the improvement campaign, which was referred to by the hon. Member, we are trying to tone up the functioning of at least those hospitals that are directly under our control. This involves surprise visits and so on. We are doing a lot of things which I can point out later on. We are trying to improve. We are very much aware of the problems and the need for coordination and we are doing whatever we can in this direction.

Medical Colleges in India

*427. SHRI ARVIND M PATEL :

SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Colleges, private and Government, functioning in India, State-wise; and

(b) the number of persons who pass the M.B.B.S. course annually from these colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The number of persons who pass the M.B.B.S. course annually from these colleges is about 11,500.

Statement

The number of Medical Colleges, private and Government functioning in India, State-wise.

1. Andhra Pradesh	8
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	9
4. Gujarat	5
5. Haryana	1
6. Himachal Pradesh	1
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2
8. Karnataka	9
9. Kerala	4
10. Madhya Pradesh	6
11. Maharashtra	12
12. Manipur	1
13. Orissa	3
14. Punjab	5
15. Rajasthan	5
16. Tamil Nadu	9
17. Uttar Pradesh	9
18. West Bengal	7
19. Delhi	4
20. Goa, Daman and Diu	1
21. Pondicherry	1
TOTAL	105

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : मैंने सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी मेडिकल कालेजों की अलग-अलग संख्या पूछी थी जो कि नहीं बताई गई है। मंत्री महोदय अलग-अलग संख्या बता दें तो उन की बड़ी कृपा होगी।

प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज जो चल रहे हैं वे लाखों रुपया मुनाफा करते हैं। शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में इस मुनाफाखोरी को सरकार बन्द करना चाहती है या नहीं? जितने ये प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज हैं उन को सरकार बन्द करने का इरादा रखती है या नहीं?

डा० कर्ण सिंह: 105 कालेजों का जो ब्यौरा मैं ने दिया है उन में से 17 कालेज प्राइवेट हैं और 88 सरकारी हैं। जहां तक प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेजों का संबंध है इस समय हमारी विचारधारा यह है कि उन को हम बन्द न कर दें क्योंकि इस से लाभ नहीं होगा। एक बात और है। कुछ प्राइवेट कालेज अच्छा भी कार्य कर रहे हैं। सारे कालेजों का हम सरकारीकरण इस समय कर लें इस से शायद इस समय लाभ नहीं होगा। उन में बहुत ज्यादा धनराशि लगी हुई है। करोड़ों रुपया उस में खर्च होगा। इस के बजाय कि हम उन पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करें जो सरकारी कालेज चल रहे हैं उन को हम अच्छा करें। जहां तक स्टैंडर्ड की बात है मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ़ इंडिया के तहत हम स्टैंडर्ड रखते हैं। मुझे कुछ दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ प्राइवेट कालेजों का स्टैंडर्ड कुछ गवर्नमेंट कालेजों से कभी-कभी अच्छा होता है। इस लिये स्टैंडर्ड का जहां तक प्रश्न है प्राइवेट और गवर्नमेंट दोनों तरह से कालेजों पर ये लागू होते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि दोनों के स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ें।

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : पांचवीं योजना में राजकोट शहर में एक नए मेडिकल कालेज की स्थापना करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां मेडिकल कालेज स्थापित करने का काम कब से शुरू होगा और कब पूरा होगा?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मेडिकल कालेजों की स्थापना करना राज्य सरकारों के दायित्व में आता है हमारा कोई सीधा उससे संबंध नहीं होता। इस समय राजकोट में कोई मेडिकल कालेज नहीं है। इस बात में मैं कह दूं कि हमारी विचारधारा इस समय यह है कि अधिक मेडिकल कालेजों की आवश्यकता अब हमारे देश में कुछ वर्षों के लिए नहीं है क्योंकि एक हजार के करीब एम०बी०बी०एस० डाक्टर प्रति महीने हमारे यहां पास हो कर निकल रहे हैं। हम समझते हैं कि अधिक मेडिकल कालेजों के प्रोलीफेरेशन की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है और राज्य सरकारें इन में जो करना चाहें हम उनको कानूनी तौर पर रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the existence of the Government and private medical colleges in our country is a legacy of the British times and whether the Government have evolved a policy in order to do away with these private and Government medical colleges?

DR KARAN SINGH Sir, I do not have the figures with me at the moment But, I can say that out of the seventeen private medical colleges in India, my impression is, only about five or six have come down from the British times. Many of them have been started after Independence This is one point Secondly, Sir, we are now considering the amendment of the Medical Council of India Act under which we are considering not only making the Council a more effective instrument for enforcing standards, we are also considering the regulation of the activities of the private colleges That legislation is under consideration and perhaps I may come before the hon House in the course of this year with an amendment.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : There are 105 colleges in the country as per the statement. According to newspaper reports some colleges were derecognised because they were sub standard and did not comply with the rules and conditions. What action has been taken against those managements? How many students are affected and how many managements are involved ?

DR. KARAN SINGH The question of derecognition of medical colleges came up in a big way last year The Medical Council is the competent authority to decide whether a college is maintaining the necessary standards From time to time the Medical Council inspects colleges. Often it happens that when it inspects the colleges, the facilities are below standard. At that time the Medical Council says : We will not recognise your degree unless you bring it up. I think the hon. Member is referring to Karnataka colleges. Last year six colleges were involved and we were able to prevent their derecognition because I wanted to safeguard the interests of the students particularly. We have reduced their intake and we have asked the management to bring the colleges up to the standard. My information is that there has been improvement in those colleges. The Medical Council will go again shortly to inspect them and by then we hope the shortcomings will have been very largely made up.

SHRI K. GOPAL : The hon. Minister says that he is against proliferration of medical colleges in India. It is a fact that the MBBS doctors are reluctant to go to the rural areas. Sometime back the hon. Minister himself mooted the idea of doctors being trained for rural or semi-urban areas who would exclusively serve the rural areas. I should like to know whether a committee was set up to go into the question and if so what are the findings of that Committee?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As for MBBS doctors going to rural areas, there are two aspects. The primary health centres in this country are our out-reach; there by and large MBBS doctors are in position now. It is not as if the MBBS doctors are not there However it is also true that the bias in our medical education system has been very largely urban and it is in order to rectify this that we are considering the setting up of a new cadre of paramedical workers for that a committee had been appointed and the report is exepected by 31st March.

That will be a very important innovation The paramedical worker will be our link between the MBBS and the field worker at the age lowest village level.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : I should like to know from the hon. Minister what steps had been taken to do away with the system of capitation fee by the private medical institutions since that whole system leads to a lowering of standards of those who are being admitted into the colleges. When he talks of medical standards and educational standards being checked by the Medical Council of India, I should like to know what monitor-

ing agency is there to see that the medical standards are kept up all the time? You cannot pass the buck to the State Government because the Central Government is equally involved in maintaining the standards throughout the country and in seeing that there are proper equipment in the hospitals so as to guarantee that the medical training given to the graduates is up to the standard. What is the monitoring agency?

DR KARAN SINGH : There are two points Capitation fee is certainly a cause for concern to us and the House has already expressed itself on this. We are considering the whole matter in the context of the amendment of the Medical Council Act that we intend to bring before the House. The views that have been expressed on a number of occasions will be kept in mind. We are seized of the problem.

The second and very important point is what is the monitoring agency? Under the present system the Medical Council of India which has been set up by this hon Parliament is the monitoring agency. But I must admit that as at present constituted the Medical Council is a very largely inchoate body . (*Interruptions*) I mean to say that it is not really structured in such a way as to be an effective monitoring agency There are 100 or 120 elected representatives and what we want to do is to make it a more streamlined and effective body. I am in touch with the resident of the Medical Council; he is meeting me tomorrow and we are having detailed dicussions on this and I hope to be able to come up with a very progressive and useful piece of legislation perhaps in the course of this year

श्री अब्दुल सैलानी : अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ वर्ष पहले अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में जवाहरलाल नेहरू मैडिकल कालेज की स्थापना हुई। अब देखने में यह आ रहा है कि जो रोगी मैडिकल कालेज में इलाज के लिये जाते हैं और जो पर्चियां उनको मिलती हैं, जो वहां का रिकार्ड है, उस पर सिर्फ इतना लिख दिया है—मैडिकल कालेज, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़। जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम छोड़ कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह मंत्री जी की जानकारी में है या नहीं। अगर है तो उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

MR. SPEAKER : THE question is about the number of colleges in the country Yours is not a relevant question

श्री अब्दुल सैलानी : 105 की जो सूची आपने दी है, उसमें यह कालेज शामिल है या नहीं? क्या सरकार ने इसका नाम बदल दिया है? मैं कोई सीमा से बाहर नहीं गया हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का नाम बदला है या नहीं?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी नहीं, नहीं बदला। अध्यक्ष जी, जो इन्होंने कहा है कि स्लिप्स पर नाम नहीं है, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, नाम उड़ाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। लेकिन इन्होंने बताया है कि हस्पताल वाले जो स्लिप्स देते हैं उस पर नाम नहीं दिया गया है। यह मैं उपकुलपति जी को आज ही लिख दूंगा और इस बारे में जो विचार आये हैं, उनसे उनको अवगत करा दूंगा।

मैंने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है, उसमें केवल स्टेट वाइज नम्बर है, नाम नहीं है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह दूं कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर कोई कालेज हो तो उस नाम के बदलने या उड़ाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिये। मैं उपकुलपति से इसके बारे में जानकारी लूंगा।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: I should like to know the standard of the Christian Medical College, Vellore compared to some of the other medical institutions and secondly .

MR. SPEAKER : How is it relevant?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR What is the Ministry's policy about allocation of funds to private medical institutions and Government medical institutions?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The Vellore Medical College is one of the very good colleges

in India. There is no marking at all, but it is generally considered to be one of the finest institutions in the country.

As far as the question of allotment of funds is concerned, public funds are allotted only to the Government colleges. Private funds are raised by the promoters themselves either through fees or through trust and so on, and it is spent by them. As far as we are concerned, our policy is that Government money will be spent very largely on Government colleges.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Percentage between private and public.

DR KARAN SINGH 17 and 83.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : May I know whether Government has any scheme to give grants to private medical colleges so that they may not collect any capitation fees, which is undesirable even according to the hon Minister ?

DR KARAN SINGH : This is the whole problem. If we start giving large grants to private colleges, then the funds that are available to us for the extension of our own health services becomes very much diminished. Therefore, there is no proposal at present However, it is possible to make the Medical Council of India something of a parallel to the University Grants Commission, so that it not only lays down standards but perhaps can also give certain grants under certain circumstances. That is what we are considering in the amendment that is proposed.

Funds for Special Nutrition Programme in Orissa

*428. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned some money for Special Nutrition Programme in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the extent of money and the outlines regarding its programme urban slum feeding and tribal feeding centres and blocks covered by this programme in the State; and

(c) whether some money has also been sanctioned in favour of Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks for implementation of special schemes during the current year; and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

Statement

The Special Nutrition Programme was started in 1970-71 to provide supplemental nutrition to all vulnerable groups belonging to weaker sections of the needy in urban slums and tribal areas In 1970-71 the supplemental feeding was limited to children of 0-3 years of age. In 1971-72, children up to 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers were also included in the programme The supplemental nutrition provided under this programme is 200 calories and 8 to 10 grams protein to children in the age group of 0-1 year, 300 calories and 10 to 12 group of protein to children in the age group of 1-6 years, and 500 calories and 20 to 25 grams of protein to expectant and nursing mothers.

In the Fourth Plan, the scheme operated in the Central Sector In the Fifth Plan, the expansion of the programme has been provided in the State Sector under the *Minimum Needs Programme.*

The Government of India released the following amounts to the Government of Orissa year-wise during the Fourth Plan period (1970-74 only) and in 1974-75, the first year of the Fifth Plan for supple-

mental feeding in urban slums and tribal areas:

Year	Financial assitance	
	Rs.	
1970-71	1,68,013	
1971-72	78,41,000	
1972-73	101,71,000	
1973-74	137,18,000	
1974-75	53,49,000	(This amount is in addition to a provision of Rs. 123,00,000 approved by the Planning Commission in the State's Annual Plan for 1974-75 under the Minimum Needs Programme).

The details of the beneficiaries at the end of the Fourth Plan period are as under .

	Urban Slums	Tribal areas
Number of beneficiaries . .	40,410	3,30,600
Centres covered .	229	3,225
Number of blocks .	Not applicable	143

The Government of Orissa are eligible to receive Central assistance of Rs. 7,35,000 for the implementation of the Applied Nutrition Programme for all categories of blocks in accordance with the prescribed pattern of assistance as indicated below .

Category of blocks	No. of blocks	Assistance Rs.
(i) New blocks allotted during 1974-75 at the rate of Rs. 30,000 per block per year . . .	5	1,50,000
(ii) On going blocks from 1970-71 to 1973-74 series at the rate of Rs. 30,000 . .	19	5,70,000
(iii) Post operational blocks of 1969-70 series at the rate of Rs. 15,000 .	1	15,000
		7,35,000

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : It is a matter of gratification to all of us that Government is taking care to provide supplemental nutrition to the vulnerable sections of the society. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since 65 per cent of the total population of Orissa comes from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society, the percentage of the population that is likely to be covered by this special nutrition programme. Since the responsibility of the Central Government is of serving the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, I would like to know what specific steps they have taken to see that these nutrition programmes are implemented so that they benefit the people for whom they are meant

DR. KARAN SINGH : The special nutrition programmes are to benefit the age group 1 to 6 years. I am not sure what the percentage of the total is, but it is a fairly large percentage. What we are trying to do is to cover the pregnant mothers, lactating mothers and the children from 0 to 6 years. In order to achieve this, there are a number of programmes which are at present in operation. There is the Mid-day Meals Programme under the Ministry of Irrigation. There is the Applied Nutrition Programme under the Ministry of Agriculture. There are various other such programmes run by the different Ministries. What we are trying to see is essentially to get to the children as early as possible through the club centres and through the Balvadis, because it has now been proved medically that the first five or six years of a child's life are absolutely crucial. If the nutritional inputs are not given at that time, then this physical and mental development will be retarted or distorted. So, we are trying to get to those children.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : It is reported time and again in the newspapers that especially the children belonging to the weaker sections of the society go blind between the ages of 5 and 10. So, may I know what specific steps Government have taken to see that this blindness is reduced through supply of Vitamin "A", the lack of which is causing this blindness ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is unfortunately and tragically true that 15 to 20 thousand children every year, it is estimated, go blind due to vitamin deficiency. This is a very terrible state of affairs. So, we have developed a highly concentrated Vitamin "A" syrup and tablets. When a single spoonful of that syrup, equal to two lakh international units of Vitamin "A", is given to a child twice a year, every six months, that is stored in the liver and it is gradually released over six months.

If any of the hon. members would like to have a sample of this, I will supply it with my compliments.

MR. SPEAKER : When you are elected, you must know in what vitamins you are deficient so that for five years they can be given to you !

DR. KAILAS : The minister has said that the programme of nutrition is run through the Education Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry and the Health Ministry Is there any proposal with the Health Ministry—if not, will he move in this matter—to see that all the programmes come under one ministry, i.e. Health Ministry ? Either there is duplication of work or the monies given to different ministries are not fully utilised.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is true there is a multiplicity of ministries dealing with it, partly for historical reasons. I am inclined to agree that if they come under the same ambit, it would be better. However, without going into the question of redistribution, we are trying to have a committee which would coordinate it. Education Ministry is involved because the Department of Social Welfare is under it.

DR. KAILAS ; Social Welfare Department itself should come under the Health Ministry.

DR. KARAN SINGH : That is a suggestion for action.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उड़ीसा में बच्चों के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में पौष्टिक आहार दिया जाता है। क्या यह सही है कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बच्चों के लिए जो पौष्टिक आहार दिया जाता है, वह बच्चों को प्राप्त नहीं होता है, वह ठीक समय पर नहीं पहुंचता है और काले बाजार में बिकता है, जिस से इस का पूरा लाभ नहीं होता है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कोई जांच करवायेंगे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : ऐसी कोई जानकारी हमारे सामने तो नहीं आई है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई जानकारी हो, तो वह हमें भेज दें।

SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA : May I know in which regard this nutrition programme which is financed by the Union Government is an improvement on the similar programmes carried on in the States ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is really not a question of improvement but a question of supplementing the activities of the State Governments. The Government of India, through these various central programmes, supplements the activities of the Central Government. It is not one against the other, but both together.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : May I know from the hon. minister the number of blind children among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, because when I go round the villages, I see a number of blind children among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I do not have the separate figures. But it is true that because of the fact that scheduled castes

and scheduled tribes are economically under-privileged, the incidence of malnutrition, vitamin deficiency and hence blindness tends to be higher among them.

Foreign Minister's proposed visit to U.S.A.

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*429. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :
SHRI S. A. MURGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he proposes to visit the United States soon for personal dialogue with U.S. political and official leaders on various matters regarding Indo-US relations;

(b) if so, when and the broad outlines of subjects likely to come up for discussion; and

(c) if not, the reasons for postponing or cancelling the U.S. visit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) to (c) In the context of the situation arising out of the decision of the U.S. Government to lift the embargo on arms supply to Pakistan, it was announced on 26 February that in the present circumstances Foreign Minister would not be able to go to Washington for the Indo-US Joint Commission meeting that was scheduled to be held on 13-14 March. Since then, there have not been any new developments.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : The Minister says in his reply "in the present circumstances Foreign Minister would not be able to go to Washington". May I know why such mild language is used ? Was no effective protest lodged, saying that the Minister will not go for certain reasons ? Secondly, he said this dicision of the Minister not to go was "in the present circumstances". Does it mean that the decision will remain valid till the policy of the United States in this matter is reversed ? In the absence of the Minister, was the meeting held on the 13th and 14th March at Washington ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : Firstly, that meeting was not held on those dates. Secondly, we will certainly not take lessons from Shri Mavalankar regarding use of language. Thirdly, the circumstances in which this decision was taken, those circumstances have not changed. Unless they are changed, that decision remains and the Foreign Minister would not go to that meeting

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : The Minister in his original answer says, "Since then, there have not been any new developments." Is it not a fact that after this decision, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Saxbe, delayed his arrival in India by staying in Thailand for some time ? On his arrival here, was he called at the External Affairs Ministry or was he told of the Government of India's strong views in the matter ? Then, there was a report in yesterday's *Statesman* on the front page that President Ford is likely to drop the Deigo Garcia project. Does it not mean that the President and the Congress in the United States are not on good terms, as the press reports tell us ? What is the Government of India's attitude with regard to these new developments ? Are they telling the Washington State Department of the exact mind of the Government of India and the people of India on this important matter?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : The arrival of Ambassdor Saxbe has not brought about any change in the situation. We have certainly conveyed our strong feeling about this matter. Secondly, we are not guided by the press reports always. Thirdly, the situation created by arms supply to Pakistan is not the same as the question of Deigo Garcia. The press report is about Deigo Garcia only.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : From the recent activities of the United States it is apparent that though they are

talking of improving relationship between India and U.S.A., their main objective is to maintain a state of uncertainty in this region. In view of the fact that the Foreign Minister has decided not to go to Washington, what is the future scope of this Commission and how the Government propose to act in this Commission, even though the Foreign Minister may not take part in the Commission ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : We shall watch the developments and decide accordingly.

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN : In view of the fact that the differences are growing and the distinguished Ambassador to the United States is being put to humiliation, may I know whether he would call it further deterioration in the Indo-US relations ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : When Dr Kissinger came to India to hold discussions with us, at that time it appeared that the relations between India and USA were going to improve. But the subsequent decision of the US Government to lift the embargo on arms supply to Pakistan has certainly created a new situation. I have already said that that situation has not changed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I draw the Hon. Minister's attention to the reported interview published in today's *Statesman* given by the new U S. Ambassdor, Mr. William Saxbe to the Washington post's New Delhi Correspondent, Mr. Lewis M. Simons, published yesterday in the *Washington Post*. This is with regard to the recent decision to lift the ban on selling U.S. arms to Pakistan. The Ambassador declared—I quote:

> "It is not just the arms. Other things, tangible and intangible, get involved. India's attitude does not change from good times to bad. So, I can understand why Washington would say: 'It's hell if you do, and hell if you don't."

In another part of the interview he has said :

> "With the crisis at home in the economy and energy, issues which affect these two areas get first attention. India doesn't affect either of these". He emphasised that U.S. interest in India now was limited to humanitarian and cultural matters and, even here "we will only do asmuch as the Indians will encourage us to do."

In view of the latest utterances by the Ambassador who, I presume, is speaking on behalf of the Government in which he says, it is not merely the question of arms and that there is no interest in India except in humanitarian and cultural matters, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has done rethinking as to what is the use of having the Indo-U.S Economic Commission when this is the attitude of the United States Government.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : This statement appeared only this morning We have taken note of it. We will study the implications of the statement and the remarks made by the Ambassador.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Not only the United States is supplying arms to Pakistan directly but also through many other countries. What will be the attitude of the Government of India to that? It has taken a very correct attitude in relation to the United States. What about their attitude to other countries through which Pakistan is getting arms manufactured in the United States ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : We are opposed to creating an arms race in the sub-continent and thereby disturbing the stability of the region. Whoever does it, we are certainly opposed to it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is quite well-known to all of us that U.S.A. has developed a knack of doing wrong things at the right moment. When the moment was right for developing good relations with India, they

did this thing. Knowing that political and diplomatic relations fluctuate like mercury—these are called mercurial fluctuations—I would like to know from the Government whether they will make a demarcation in regard to our political and diplomatic relations and start releasing offensive about this aggressive policy of U.S. in regard to supply of arms to Pakistan and, at the same time, not to jeopardise our economic interests particularly in regard to our exports to that country. May I know whether that kind of realistic attitude will also be adopted ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : The decision of U.S.A to lift the ban of arms supply in the case of Pakistan has many aspects and implications, military, strategic, political, economic, cultural, etc. We will try to examine the whole question from all angles There is no doubt about it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appointment of a Wage Board for Journalists and non-Journalists

*426. SHRI S N MISRA :
SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Newspaper employees have been agitating for the appointment of a Wage Board for journalists and non-journalists; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the employees' demand ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement was made by me in the House on 18th March, 1975, regarding the constitution of the Wage Boards.

Recognition to P.R.G. of South Vietnam

*431. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to extend recognition in some form to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in fulfilling this assurance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) and (b) Government have decided to establish more direct relations and formal contacts with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam Details are being worked out and, as soon as these are finalised, the P.R.G will establish an office in New Delhi

Indian Personnel sent abroad during 1974

*432 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian personnel including engineers and medical practitioners, have been sent to foreign countries on their request during 1974, with country-wise breakup; and

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to export manpower on a large scale ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) A total number of 1592 Indian experts were selected through official channels for assignment abroad during 1974. A statement giving the break-up according to countries and categories is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9250/75]

(b) No, Sir. We, however, do respond sympathetically to specific requests from

friendly developing countries for the deputation of Indian technical personnel needed for their economic development programmes, subject to availability and provision of our own requirements.

2nd Labour Report on Agricultural Labourers

*433. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN :

DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether 2nd Labour Report on Agricultural Labourers has been submitted;

(b) if so, the features thereof;

(c) whether the report has pointed out that an agricultural worker in Bankura District of West-Bengal earns 28 paisa; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide job and raise wages of these agricultural labourers?

THE MINISTR OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The Second Rural Labour Enquiry (1974-75) has been initiated by the Labour Bureau, Simla as an approved Fifth Plan Scheme. The field work has commenced on the 1st July 1974 and is expected to continue till the 30th June, 1975. The Report will be available only thereafter.

It is presumed that the Honourable Member has in mind the Second Report on the Economic Condition of Agricultural Workers in the District of Bankura (1973), brought out by the Government of West Bengal.

The Report has revealed that :—

(i) Agricultural workers are predominantly landless.

(ii) The total period of employment of the 116 samples averages only 150 days for the whole year inclusive of peak season and off season.

(iii) Their meagre income coupled with large number or dependents compels agricultural labourers to take loan every year in cash or kind or in cash and kind, carrying high rates of interest.

(iv) The agricultural workers huddle to live in sheds which may be termed as an apology for thatched hutments.

(c) According to the Report, the average daily earnings per member of the sampled families per day in respect of seventeen mouzas covered by five police stations stands at 0.33 paise only.

(d) The Government of West Bengal have recently revised the rates of minimum wages for agricultural workers, as follows :—

	1968	1974
Males :	Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 3.88 per day according to zones.	Rs. 7.25 (Basic Rs. 5.60 and D A 1.65) per day and Rs. 123.38 (Basic)
Females:	Rs. 2.77 to Rs. 3.40 per day according to zones.	Rs. 80.60 and D.A. Rs. 42.78 per month for both men and women

The State Government have also constituted a Committee on Agricultural Labour to indicate measures needed for amelioration of the conditions of the Agricultural Workers. A draft Bill on Agricultural Labour is being considered by the State Government.

VIJAYANAGAR STEEL PLANT

*434. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the provisional allotment made for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the progress achieved so far; and

(c) whether any Central assistance will be given for the year 1975-76 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) : (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalized. The provision proposed in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Projects put together is Rs. 250 crores.

(b) An area of 2,641.4 hectares (6,604 acres) has been acquired so far for the steel plant and slag-dump, out of a total requirement of 3,608.4 hectares (9,021 acres). The Steel Authority of India Limited expect to commission shortly the Detailed Project Report for the plant. Meantime detailed studies are in hand for development of infrastructure facilities.

(c) The Budget provision proposed for 1975-76 for this Project, which in the Central Sector, is Rs. 1.25 crores.

Dual Purpose Aircraft

*435. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of DFFENCE be pleased to sate :

(a) whether any action has been taken to make the civilian aircraft of Indian Airlines into dual purpose planes to become convertible and usable to defence purposes immediately in case of emergency or war ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Different types of aircrafts are needed for performing specific roles. The civilian aircrafts are capable of being used only in the transportation role. In an emergency, these aircrafts are put to such use.

Air Craft for I.A.F.

*436. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a criticism published in the 'Indian Express' dated the 21st October, 1974 that the Indian Air Force's urgent and compelling need were sufficient numbers of long range strike aircraft which would replace two-generation-old aircraft and that the I. A. F. was virtually 'deaf and toothless', in the area of maritime reconnaisance and anti-submarine warfare;

(b) what are the facts in this regard and the action being taken; and

(c) how long it will take for the IAF to fulfil these needs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) Government have seen the book entitled 'Aircraft of the Indian Air Force, (1933-73)' as also the report, based on it, in the Indian Express dated 21st October, 1974. The opinion expresed by the author is his own. Attention in this connection is invited to the following portions in the foreward written by the previous Chief of the Air Staff :—

(i) "The 1971 war gave proof, if proof were needed, that the I.A.F. is now a mature, strong and versatile force, fit to take its place along side other world air forces" and (ii) "...lacking access to official information in some cases (the author) has ventured his own opinions as to why certain things have been done the way they have." Modernisation of the Indian Air Force, to enable it to fulfil its commitments, has been a continuing process, consistent with the availability of resources and the types of aircraft needed by us. This includes the induction of long range strike aircraft as well as maritime reconnaisance and anti-submarine warfare aircraft.

Spreading of Malaria in Orissa

*437. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Malaria is spreading in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to curb it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Orissa; and

(a) and (b) The following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to curb the spread of malaria in Orissa State :—

1. Adequate quantity of insecticides and drugs has been supplied to the State by the Central Government for sprays.

2. Surveillance workers, Inspectors and laboratory Technicians have been augmented.

3. Old vehicles are being replaced in a phased manner.

4. Special investigations are carried out in the persistant transmission areas.

5. Officers of the Central National Malaria Eradication Programme Directorate have carried out intensive touring of the State to provide technical guidance on the spot to the State Health Authorities. Entomological studies are also being carried out by the NMEP Directorate wherever considered necessary.

6. The State Government has been advised to improve supervision over sprays and surveillance operations, also to take speedy remedial measures like focal sprays and radical treatment of the positive cases detected to liquidate the foci of infection.

Compensation to Indians expelled from Uganda

*438. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians expelled from Uganda during the last several years;

(b) the reasons for this expulsion and the protests lodged or the steps taken at the diplomatic level to persuade the Uganda Government to rescind the order of expulsion;

(c) whether the Ugandan President and the Indian High Commissioner had a talk about the compensation to be paid to the expelled Indians; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) about 5,000 Indian nationals were expelled from Uganda in 1972 as a result of President Idi Amin's decision to indigenise the economy. The Government of India at the highest level impressed on the Government of Uganda the need for dealing with this matter in a humane and equitable manner.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. President Amin has reiterated his Government's commitment to pay compensation to the expelled Indian nationals and has told our High Commissioner that he would invite discussions between the two Governments on this matter

B.B.C. Broadcast of Interview with Prime Minister of India

*439. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the B.B.C. had broadcast an interview with the Prime Minister on January 28, 1975 in its mid-week programme;

(b) if so, whether the B.B.C. had omitted certain portions of this interview; and

(c) if so, what are the portions omitted and whether the omission was done in consultation with the Government of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. Sir

(c) The portions omitted may be seen in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9251/75]. It had been agreed that the B.B.C. might abbreviate the interview to

conform to the time slot available on the TV Programme.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा स्थायी छावनियों तथा हवाई पट्टियों का निर्माण और फाजिल्का सेक्टर में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की गतिविधियां

*440. श्री राम प्रकाश : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पश्चिमी मोर्चे के पास पाकिस्तान द्वारा स्थायी छावनियों और वायुसेना के प्रयोग के लिये हवाई पट्टियों के निर्माण की योजनाओं तथा फाजिल्का सेक्टर में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के पुनः सक्रिय होने की निश्चित सूचना मिली है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान ने पश्चिमी सीमा के पास सैनिक छावनियों और हवाई पट्टियां स्थापित की हैं। तथापि, पाकिस्तान द्वारा ऐसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के निर्माण की किसी ताजी योजना की सूचना नहीं है। पंजाब राज्य के फिरोजपुर जिले में 1-1-1973 और 15-3-1975 की अवधि के दौरान 9 भारतीय नागरिकों व 4 पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को पाकिस्तान की ओर से संदिग्ध जासूसी गतिविधियों के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया है। हमारी सीमाओं के पार से जासूसी को रोकने के लिए संबंधित विभाग सभी सम्भव उपाय कर रहे हैं। हमारी सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव डालने वाली पाकिस्तान में हुई सभी संबंधित गतिविधियों की लगातार समीक्षा की जाती है।

Wearing of Crash Helmets by Sikhs in U.K.

*441. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether wearing of 'Crash Helmets' over Pugrees is forced upon Sikhs by the British Governments in U.K.;

(b) whether Sikhs there have protested against this illegal Order to the British Government;

(c) whether the Indian High Commissioner in U.K. has approached the U.K. Government to consider this problem; and

(d) whether the Government of India propose to protest to the British Government over this matter because wearing of a Cap or Helmet is against the Sikh religion; and if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Under the British Traffic Regulations which came into effect from 1st June, 1973 it is compulsory for any one riding a motor cycle to wear crash helmets.

(b) Sikhs have protested to the British Government that exemption has not been granted to them from these regulations.

(c) and (d) : The matter had been taken up on several occasions with the British Government. While the British Government has sympathised with the objections of the Sikhs, it has stated that, in its view, the savings in death and serious injury which the law is expected to achieve outweighs the objections, and that the British Government does not feel justified in granting an exemption to any particular group. The Government of India is, however, aware of the strong feelings of the Sikhs and will continue to convey them to the British Government on all appropriate occasions.

Markings on Bidi Bundles, "Smoking is a Health Hazard"

*442. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1493 on the 27th February, 1975 regarding Cigarette Manufacturers to print "Smoking is a Health Hazard" on each packet and state whether it is proposed to get such markings on bidi bundles also ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING): (DR. KARAN SINGH): No, Sir.

हिंदुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड में जस्ता इकट्ठा हो जाना

*443. **श्री लालजी भाई:** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर में पिछले कुछ महीनों से 7 करोड़ रुपए का जस्ता इकट्ठा हो गया है;

(ख) जस्ता न बिकने के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) क्या इसी लिये व्यापारी इसे नहीं खरीद रहे हैं, क्योंकि इसकी कीमत घट रही है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग): जस्ता धातु हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा केवल सरकारी विभागों को तथा तकनीकी विभाग महानिदेशालय जैसे प्रस्तावक अधिकरणों के साथ पंजीकृत अन्य वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को बेचा जाता है, व्यापारियों को नहीं। देश में जस्ता धातु का, मुख्यतया खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम के पास तथा अंशतः जस्ता के दो देसी उत्पादकों के पास भारी स्टाक जमा है क्योंकि विभिन्न कारणों वश कुछ महीनों से उसकी कुल खरीद पर असर पड़ा है। ऋणों पर पाबंदी के कारण वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं ने अपनी मांग कम कर दी है। उपभोक्ता उद्योगों पर बिजली-कटौतियों का प्रभाव पड़ा है। सरकारी विभागों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के पूंजीगत व्यय में भी कमी हुई है। वास्तविक उपभोक्ता लंदन मेटल एक्सचेंज के घटे हुए मूल्यों के संदर्भ में आन्तरिक बिक्री मूल्य में और कटौती की भी आशा लगाए बैठे हैं।

Loan for Public Transport in Metropolitan Cities

4108. **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned some loans for improving public transport in the metropolitan cities in the country during this year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the break-up of figures city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information required is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/City	Amount of loan sanctioned
		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Tamil Nadu (for Madras City)	3.00
2.	Maharashtra (for Bombay City)	7.00
3.	Delhi (for Delhi Transport Corporation)	7.92
4.	West Bengal (for Calcutta State Transport Corporation and Calcutta Tramways Co.)	4.00

अभ्रक की खानों का पता लगाना

4109. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह:** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने अभ्रक की खानों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार, उसका विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इन खानों के विकास के लिए क्या योजनायें बनाई गई है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) और (ख) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा अभ्रक के लिए सारे देश में सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं और इन्हें अभी जारी रखा जा रहा है। इन सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने विभिन्न राज्यों में आशाजनक अभ्रकधारी पट्टियों का पता लगाया है। भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था

ने व्यापक सर्वेक्षण किए जबकि उत्पादक खान क्षेत्र बिहार के हजारीबाग, गया, संथाल—परगना और मुंगेर जिलों में; आन्ध्र प्रदेश के नेल्लोर, तथा विशाखापत्तनम जिलों में, राजस्थान के अजमेर, भीलवाड़ा, जयपुर, सीकर, टोंक तथा उदयपुर जिलों में, तमिलनाडु के नीलगिरि जिले में तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के पुलिया जिले में पाये गए है। भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था के 1974–75 के चालू क्षेत्रण-सत्र में राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में संभेकित परीक्षण जारी रखे गए है ताकि सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में अभ्रकधारी पैगमेटाइट्स का पता लगाने की पद्धति विकसित की जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिहार तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण पैगमेटाइट्स के विस्तृत मानचित्रण का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) अभ्रक सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल ने, विशेषतया पांचवी तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधियों में अभ्रक उद्योग के विकास के लिए कई स्कीमें तैयार की है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में अभ्रक व्यापार निगम की स्थापना से वहीं सीमा तक अभ्रक उद्योग का सुनिश्चित दिशा में विकास सम्भव हो सकेगा।

बालाघाट में तांबे के भंडारों के उत्खनन एवं शोधन के लिये संयंत्र

4110. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले में तांबे के जो बृहत भंडार प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके उत्खनन और शोधन के लिये संयंत्र स्थापित करने की दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) जिला बालाघाट (मध्य प्रदेश) के मलाजखंड नामक भंडारों पर आधारित खनन और सांद्रक उद्योग समूह के लिए व्यापक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का काम एक सोवियत एजेंसी को सौंपा गया था। खनन के बारे में व्यापक परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। सांद्रक के लिए व्यापक परियोजना रिपोर्ट के सितम्बर, 1975 तक प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है।

Working of copper mines

4111. **SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the copper mines in the country are working properly;

(b) the amount of copper refined in the concentrates; and

(c) how much copper will be exported from the Khetri Project which was started recently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably the reference is to the production of refined copper. During 1973-74, the total production of Blister copper in the country was 12,899 tonnes. During 1974-75, the production is expected to increase to about 14,500 tonnes

(c) The demand for copper metal in the country far exceeds the indigenous production. Hence the question of export of copper to be produced at Khetri Copper Project does not arise.

Demands of D.T.C. Employees

4112. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH**. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation have been demanding the introduction of (i) two conductors on double-door buses, (ii) a bipartite committee to look into all cases of removal/dismissal of workers, (iii) a selection grade for DTC conductore as per recommendations of Third Pay Commission and (iv) an incentive scheme or cash handling allowance of 5 paise per km. in the city services and 2 paise per km. in the Inter-State Services;

(b) if so, the reasons for ignoring these specific demands of DTC workers uptill now; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the DTC management to implement these specific demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) . (a) to (c) No demand has been received from the employees of the Corporation pertaining to (ii) and (iii) The demand for posting of two conductors on buses with two doors, was discussed by the management of the Corporation with the workers and examined thereafter The management, however, found that there was no justification for the demand keeping in view the present work load on a conductor, system of advance booking of tickets at a number of originating points and the powers delegated to the checking staff to levy penalty on ticketless passengers

The demand for payment of an allowance to conductors for handling cash was also not found to be justified However a proposal for introducing an incentive scheme, having a direct bearing on the output of conductors is being examined by the Corporation

Educated Unemployed Women

4113 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA PATRA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of educated unemployed women in the country, State wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The available information relates to the number of educated women job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges which is given in the statement attached

Statement

(Figures in thousands)

State/Union Territory	No of educated* women job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30-6-1974
STATE	
1 Andhra Pradesh	24 2
2 Assam	5 0
3 Bihar	8 4
4 Gujarat	22 9
5 Haryana	13 3
6 Himachal Pradesh	3 6
7 Jammu & Kashmir	1 2
8 Karnataka	29 2
9 Kerala	116 7
10 Madhya Pradesh	15 4
11 Maharashtra	54 9
12 Manipur	1 8
13 Meghalaya	1 5
14 Nagaland**	
15 Orissa	3 4
16 Punjab	20 6
17 Rajasthan	8 9
18 Tamilnadu	72 0
19 Tripura	6
20 Uttar Pradesh	19 2
21 West Bengal	89 7
UNION TERRITORIES	
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands**	
2 Arunachal Pradesh**	
3 Chandigarh	3 6

4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli** .	..
5 Delhi	30.8
6. Goa, Daman & Diu .	3.1
7. Lakshadweep . .	0.1
8. Mizoram . . .	..
9. Pondicherry . . .	0.8
ALL INDIA TOTAL . .	560.0

*Matriculates and above.

NOTES.— 1. All the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

**2. No Employment Exchange is functioning in these State/Union Territories.

3. Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for two in Delhi.

4. Information in respect of educated job-seekers (men and women) on the Live Register is being collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year. Data for December 1974 are not yet available.

Climate allowance for Dandakaranya Employees in Bastar District

4114. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether sanctioning of bad climate allowance for the employees of Dandakaranya Project in entire Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh) is under consideration of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): A representation was received in this behalf and has been referred to the Dandakaranya Development Authority for examination.

Categorisation of work-charged staff of Dandakaranya Project

4115. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire work-charged staff of Dandakaranya Project was categorised by Dandakaranya Development Authority as 'Non-Industrial';

(b) if not, the reasons as to why they have not been categorised during the last 14 years; and

(c) when this is going to be done and what steps Government have taken to extend benefits flowing from categorisation to such employees as have already retired or/and died?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c) While the question of categorisation of the work-charged staff of the Dandakaranya Project into 'Industrial' and 'Non-Industrial' was under consideration of the Government, the question whether the activities of the Project attracted the character of industry as defined in section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act became the subject matter of a writ petition in the High Court of Orissa. In their judgement, the Court directed that the Union Government should have the matter appropriately examined by a competent forum. The matter is now being processed further.

Pay scale of ploughmen in Dandakaranya Project

4116. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether five Ploughmen were appointed on regular basis by formal appointment order No. 8(6)/62-ME (4)/757 dated the 14th June, 1962 of Farm Superintendent, Dandakaranya: and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to give them the scale of pay as similar employees have been given long back ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Dandakaranya Development Authority have been asked for a report in the matter :

Allocation for Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam Steel Plants

4117. SHRI M. M JOSEPH ·
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE ·

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether only a nominal allocation of Rs. 2.15 crores had been made for both the Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka and Visakhapatnam steel plant in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the steel plant at Visakhapatnam has been shelved which is essimated to cost Rs. 1,200 crores at current prices ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to resume the work on the three new steel plants of South in the near future ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d) The total budget provision proposed for the Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam Steel Projects for 1975-76 ; is Rs. 2 15 crores.

Both these projects are still in the preliminary stages and the main programme of work in 1975-76 will be further land acquisition, and preparation of the Detailed Project Reports which are expected to be commissioned shortly. The allocation proposed is for covering the above mentioned programme.

For the preparation of the Detailed Project Reports for these projects, the Consulting Engineers would need about 21 months. It is only after the Detailed Project Reports are received and scrutinised that site work can be taken up.

The capital cost estimated in 1972-73 in respect of each of these projects was about Rs. 854 crores: More realistic cost estimates will be available only when the D. P. Rs. are received.

The Visakhapatnam Steel Project has not been shelved.

Owing to the acute constraint on resources, it has not been possible to provide for higher allocation of funds in 1975-76. It is, however, proposed to review the position from time to time in the light of the available resources and explore possibilities for expediting work on the three Southern Steel Plants.

Unearthing a racket of recruiting young men to army at Meerut

4118 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recket of recruiting young men to the army in Meerut has recently been unearthed in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) During recruitment at the Branch Recruiting Office, Meerut, it was discovered that some candidates were in possession of false educational certificates. The matter was, therefore, reported to the Police and is under investigation ; one person has been arrested in this connection.

Daily wages in tea plantations

4119 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of daily wages of the labourers engaged in plantation—tea,

rubber, coffee and also in public sector coal and other public industries and jute and textile industries in India;

(b) the money value of the concession in foodgrains and other amenities enjoyed by each of the above categories of labourers; and

(c) the minimum wages fixed for the above categories of labourers engaged in plantation and public and private industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (c) A statement giving the rates of daily wages of plantation and coal workers is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—9252/75]. Information on minimum wage rates in certain industries was given in statement placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1430 answered on 27-2-1975 Information regarding Minimum Wages fixed/revised under the Minimum Wages Act has been published in the Indian Labour Statistics, 1974 copies of which have been sent to Parliament Library.

(b) A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library: See No. LT—9252/75].

Rehabilitation schemes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4120. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes for the rehabilitation of persons coming from different States and settling in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) how far have these schemes been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b) At present the Department of Rehabilitation is having schemes of rehabilitation/resettlement in Little Andaman, Great Nicobar and Katchal. The position about implementation of these schemes is as under:—

(i) **Little Andaman.**—249 families of new migrants have been rehabilitated and 89 migrant families and 15 families of Sri Lanka repatriates are in the process of rehabilitation.

(ii) **Great Nicobar.**—100 families of ex-servicemen have been resettled and 138 are in the process of resettlement.

(iii) **Katchal.**—15 families of repatriates from Sri Lanka have been rehabilitated.

The pact of rehabilitation/resettlement in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is dependent on many important factors which have to be taken into consideration.

Allocation of iron and steel to Karnataka

4121. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity with value of iron and steel allocated from Central sources to Karnataka during 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73;

(b) the quantity with value of iron and steel proposed to be allocated to Karnataka during the current year; and

(c) to what extent it will ensure easy supply of iron and steel to common consumers in Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The supply position of steel has improved considerably in the last one year. Production from integrated steel plants is higher in the ten months, April, 1974 to January, 1975 by 3.569 lakh tonnes as compared to the same period in the previous year, representing an increase of 10 per cent. With special efforts to activise inventories, supply of steel to the economy from the main steel plants in the above 10 month-period is higher by 6,34,000 which represents an increase of 18 per cent, as compared to the 10 month-period of the previous year. There is also adequate availability of pig iron at present. In this context, it is expected that consumers of iron and steel in Karnataka, as in other parts of the country, would be able to obtain their requirements of most categories of iron and steel materials

Overpayment made by Punjab Government to Centre

4122. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has made an over-payment of more than Rs. 3 crores to the Centre for the surplus evacuee land allotted to it in 1961; and

(b) if so, whether this over-payment would be adjusted with Punjab Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b) The amounts paid by the Punjab Government for the surplus evacuee lands, etc., and the overpayments, if any, require to be ascertained. Necessary adjustments would be carried out as soon as the amounts due/paid in this respect are reconciled.

Scale of assistance to migrants for resettlement in agriculture

4123. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the scale of assistance being given to migrants for resettlement in agriculture and small trades,

(b) whether the scales for assistance have been prescribed long ago and have now become out dated due to rise in cost; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration for revision of the scale, if so, when is the suggested revision likely to materialise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY): (a) The details of assistance being given to migrants from former East Pakistan for resettlement in Agriculture and small trade are available in Appendices IV, V. VII and VIII of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) for the year 1973-74.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The rates of maintenance assistance given in the rehabilitation phase have since been increased. The rehabilitation schemes that are being sanctioned also provide appropriate rates higher than the existing ceilings as required.

Distribution of vital drugs through Post Offices

4124. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to distribute vital drugs through Post Offices; and

(b) if so, which are the drugs proposed to be included under this scheme and other main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry (known as Hathi Committee) set up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, have in their report on measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas *inter alia* suggested that assistance in this regard should be sought from the postal department. Indian Oil Company depots etc The drugs proposed to be distributed by the Postal Departments would be household remedies and commonly used medicines which do not require the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. This report is under examination.

Aluminium Prices

4126 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to raise aluminium prices; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India by Notification No. S.O. 133(E) dated the 11th March 1975 issued under the Aluminium (Control) Order, 1970, have increased the ex-factory controlled price of aluminium and its products (except aluminium extrusions and foils), by Rs. 404 per tonne (excluding excise duty) with immediate effect.

Call on Armed Forces to disobey orders

4127. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed the statements of some important persons calling upon the Armed Forces to disobey the orders of Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Such statements are regrettable. However, such statements are not likely to have any effect on the sense of duty of the Armed Forces personnel.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा भारतीय जीवन-पद्धति का अपनाया जाना

4128. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार विदेशों में स्थित अपने राजदूतों को पाश्चात्य जीवन पद्धति अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है; और

(ख) उन्हें भारतीय जीवन-पद्धति और भारतीय भोजन अपनाने को प्रेरित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) इस बारे में हमारे विदेश सेवा अधिकारियों को आदेश हैं जिन्हें यथावश्यकता दुहरा दिया जाता है।

उदयपुर डिस्टीलरी उदयपुर द्वारा मिलिटरी केन्टीन को खराब किस्म की शराब की सप्लाई

4129. श्री लालजी भाई क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर डिस्टीलरी, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) मिलीटरी केन्टीन को खराब किस्म की शराब की सप्लाई कर रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) मिलीटरी केन्टीन ने वर्ष 1974 के दौरान इस कम्पनी से कितने मूल्य की शराब खरीदी है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) . (क) से (ग) केन्टीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट (इंडिया) ने कोई शराब नहीं खरीदी है, परन्तु सोलफिल रम की 18,900 दर्जन बोतलें और पांच वर्ष पुरानी तैयार रम की 40,950 दर्जन बोतलें उदयपुर डिस्टीलरी, से लगभग 25 7 लाख रुपए के मूल्य पर, पात्र व्यक्तियों को बेचने के लिए, खरीदी थी। इस सप्लाई के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Fire in Rourkela Steel Plant

4130. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge stocks of naphthalene worth several crores of rupees were lost when a fire broke out in the Rourkela Steel Plant in December, 1974,

(b) if so, whether there have been ten instances of fire in the past one year;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered into this mishap; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASED) : (a) and (c) A fire broke out around 4.05 P.M. on December 2, 1974 in the area between the Dephenolised Oil Tank and Redistilled Oil Tank in the yard adjacent to the Naphthalene Plan of the Rourkela State plant. The fire was brought under control by 6.15 P.M. and was completely extinguished by 6.30 P.M. Before it was put out, the fire had extended into the building where naphthalene bags were kept, some of which caught fire. As a result of the fire, the conveyor for napthalene, the chutes and pipe lines from the presses to the bottom floor and a few motors, cables and accessories, were damaged. The total value of the damage was about Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir ;

(d) and (e) An Enquiry Committee of the Plant went into the causes of the fire. It has opined that the fire was due to an accident and that no particular individual or agency could be held responsible for it.

Next conference of non-alligned Nations

4131 SHRI BANAMALI BABU . Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to hold the next Non-Aligned Nations' Conference in Colombo during September this year ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make the Conference in success ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) The next Summit Conference of Non-Aligned countries is scheduled to be held in Colombo around September, 1976.

(b) As a member of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries, Government of India are in close and continuing touch with the preparatory work for the next Summit. They have consistently been emphasising the need for preserving and consolidating the unity of the non-aligned countries as a sine-qua-non of their success and effectiveness.

The Government of India are also in touch with the Government of Sri Lanka in the matter.

Dismissal of Employees by Brazilian Embassy in India

4132. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 13 employees attached to Brazilian Embassy have been arbitrarily and summarily dismissed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to redress the grievances of the dismissed employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) to (c) The services of 13 local Indian employees working with Brazil Embassy were terminated recently The Ministry of External Affair used its good offices for a settlement of the dispute and, as a result, these persons are being paid reasonable compensation by the Brazilian Embassy.

INTUC on unemployment

4133. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) has suggested on unemployment-utilisation of existing installed capacity in all public and private sector units, seven day week and avoidance of over-time work to create more job opportunities; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions of the INTUC have been noted by Government.

External Assistance for Vishakhapatnam

4134. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to seek external assistance to get over the financial constraints which are delaying the implementation of Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise

दिल्ली में खाद्य अपमिश्रण के मामले

4135. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत छ महीनों में दिल्ली में खाद्य अपमिश्रण के कितने मामले सरकार की जानकारी में लाये गये थे, और

(ख) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) (क) सितम्बर, 1974 से फरवरी, 1975 तक खाद्य अपमिश्रण के 88 मामले पकड़े गये।

(ख) अपराधियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में मुकदमे दायर कर दिये गये हैं।

Inadequate berthing facilities at Bombay Port

4136. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the berthing facilities for the ships are inadequate in Bombay port;

(b) whether the development of the Bombay port has not matched with the increase in marine traffic; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to provide sufficient berthing facilities there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Berthing facilities are available m Bombay Dock for vessels up to 22 thousand tons dead weight, 95 feet in width and 34 feet in draught. For oil tankers, limitations are 53 thousand DWT and 36 feet draught.

(b) Bombay Dock were constructed during 1880 to 1914. Since then two major projects have been completed, *viz* (1) 3 oil jetties at Butcher Island, two of which can take tankers up to 53 thousand tons dead weight, and (2) 4 inside and 3 outside berths for dry cargo and a modern passenger terminal under Dock Expansion Scheme. These projects have provided facilities for longer and deeper vessels Width limitations of India Dock Lock Gate and Prince's and Victoria Docks' Entrance Gates and shortage of back-up space in and around wharf shed are irremediable constraints.

(c) Bombay Port Trust have proposed a fourth oil berth capable to take tankers upto 80 thousand DWT and 42 feet draught and a Satellite Port at Nhava-Shova to take bulk carriers and container vessels between 65 and 80 thousand DWT drawing upto 42 feet draught with matching handling facilities on shore Both these proposals have been cleared in principle. Further necessary action in the matter is being taken.

Dredgers lent to Maharashtra

4137. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVART: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government of India had lent any dredgers to Government of Maharashtra during the last three years,

(b) if so, how many since when, at what rental and on what conditions; and

(c) which parts have been dredged so far and which are proposed to be dredged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TIVRVEDI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assistance to Kerala for up-keep of N.H. and construction of bridges

4138. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government for assistance to meet the requirement of that State for the maintenance of National Highways and construction and upkeep of bridge during 1975-76; and

(b) if so whether the assistance has been given by Government and if so, an account thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) Constitutionally the construction, development, maintenance and repairs of National Highways is the responsibility of the Central Government. The entire expenditure involved on this account is, therefore, met by the Government of India and the question of giving financial assistance as such does not arise. Proposals for allocation of funds for construction, development Maintenance and repairs of National Highways including bridges thereon during 1975-76 have been received from all States including Kerala. Allotment of funds, keeping in view the resources, requirements of various States and admissibility of those requirements can, however, be considered only after the budget has been voted by Parliament.

Visit of Chief of Royal Air Force of Great Britain to India

4139. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of the visit of Chief of the Royal Air Force Great Britain in India this year;

(b) whether there was any discussion between the Air Chief of India and Great Britain about modern technical method of aircraft maintenance and manufacture; and

(c) whether he was taken to Hindustan Aeronautics Factory?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It was a goodwill visit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Implementation of Nathwani sub-committee on standard and quality control of drugs

4140. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 45 on the 14th November, 1974 and state :

(a) whether Central Government have accepted the recommendation of Nathwani Sub-Committee on standard and quality control of drugs ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether the suggestions of the sub-committee to the amendments of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act have been accepted ;

(d) if so, the outline thereof ; and

(e) when this amendment is likely to come ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) There is no change from the position stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Starred Question No. 45 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 14th November, 1974.

(c) to (e). The suggestions of the Nathwani Sub-Committee in regard to amendment of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act have been examined and to the extent feasible incorporated in the draft Bill for amendment of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The draft Bill is under consideration and shall be introduced in the Parliament as soon as possible.

Modernisation of Kakinada Port

4141. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to modernise the Kakinada Port; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Government of Andhra Pradesh have under their consideration a scheme for the development of Kakinada Port during the Fifth Plan period which *inter alia*, includes the stabilisation of sand spit by dredging a sand trap, provision of breakwater and berths for barges to handle the feed stock for fertilizer factory and provision of other shore facilities such as wharves, jetties, transit sheds, communications etc. to cater to the anticipated additional traffic.

Diplomatic Posts lying vacant in Indian Missions abroad

4142. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the diplomatic posts in Indian Missions abroad, including those of Heads of the Missions, which have been lying vacant for the past over one year, six months and three months, separately ;

(b) the reasons for the vacancies ; and

(c) the number of posts of Heads of Missions manned by persons drawn from the politics and social services; Foreign and other All-India Services and the percentage of these posts manned by persons drawn from politics ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) The information is given in the statement attached

(b) Some posts have been kept unfilled as an economy measure. For other posts, suitable persons are in the process of being selected or have since been selected.

(c) Of a total of 81 Heads of Missions, 60 are being manned by officers borne on the IFS cadre and 21 posts by persons drawn from the political, social and educational life including retired officers on re-employment The non-cadre appointments at present work out to 26 per cent

STATEMENT

Particulars of diplomatic posts, including those of Heads of Missions but excluding those under the budgetary/administrative control of other Ministries, lying vacant in India or Missions abroad

S No	Particulars of Post	Number of posts lying vacant for over		
		one year	six months	three months
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ambassador of India, Santiago			1
2	Ambassador of India Sanaa		1	
3	Second Secretaries		4	1
4.	Press Attaches		2	.
5.	Third Secretaries	2	1	.
6	Interpreter (Sr Scale)			1

आल इंडिया कैन्टोनमेंट सिटीजन्स एसोसिएशन का सम्मेलन

4143 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 21 और 22 फरवरी को दिल्ली में आल इन्डिया कैन्टोनमेन्ट सिटीजन एसोसिएशन के तत्वावधान में कोई सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सम्मेलन में कुछ भी पारित हुए थे,

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(घ) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० वी० पटनायक) (क) जी हां, श्रीमन्।

(ख) से (घ) सम्मेलन में यदि कोई प्रस्ताव पारित किए गए हैं तो वे सरकार को अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

Iron Ore Board

4144. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to put the Iron Ore Board on a statutory footing; and

(b) if so, the advantages therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) : (a) and (b) The pros and cons of converting the Iron Ore Board into a statutory organization are being examined. No decision has as yet been taken.

Rotation of officers of Defence Inspection Organisation

4145. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision was taken by the Defence Ministry that officers in Defence Inspection Organisation would be rotated after certain period; and

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and what procedure was laid down for such rotations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision was taken in October 1971 to rotate officers of the General Stores Division of the Defence Inspection Organisation. Subsequently this decision was extended to other division of the Defence Inspection Organisation connected with the Inspection of Stores supplied by the trade. The tenures vary from 3 to 6 years depending upon the functions of the establishments in which they are employed. Officers whose superannuation is due within a year, are, however, exempted.

New legislation for replacement of Cantonment Board Act

4146. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has given an assurance to bring a new legislation to replace the Cantonment Board Act; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that an assurance has been given to bring a 'new' legislation to 'replace' the existing Cantonments Act, 1924. The correct position is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2584 answered on 28-11-1974.

Delay in arrival of new U.S. Ambassador to India

4147 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the arrival of the new U.S. Ambassador to India was delayed;

(b) if so, the facts and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this delay in the arrival has any link with the announcement of U.S. Government to lift the arms embargo to Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The U S. Ambassador designate was expected to arrive in New Delhi on 22nd February, 1975. The Charged' Affaires of the Embassy, however, informed us on 21st February that the Ambassador (designate) would be delayed by a week or so. No reason was given for the delay.

The Ambassador finally arrived on 2nd March, 1975.

Selection of site for the Institute of Homoeopathy in Calcutta

4148 SHRI KUMAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a piece of land at salt lake in Calcutta was selected for the proposed research centre for the proposed Institute of Homoeopathy, and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE). (a) and (b) The possibilities of taking over a piece of land at salt lake in Calcutta for setting up a research centre for the proposed Institute of Homoeopathy from the Government of West Bengal are being explored

नर्सों की समस्याएं

4149 श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार का ध्यान 9 फरवरी, 1975 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के रविवारीय संस्करण में 'वेमन ऐज नर्सिज' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) क्या नर्सों की महत्वपूर्ण समस्याएं अभी भी बनी हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी रूप-रेखा क्या है और उनको हल करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) (क) सरकार ने 9 फरवरी, 1975 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के रविवारीय संस्करण में प्रकाशित 'विमेन ऐज नर्सेज' लेख देखा है।

(ख) कुल मिलाकर इस लेख में नर्सिंग व्यवसाय को अच्छा बतलाया गया है।

(ग) इस समय नर्सों की कोई महत्वपूर्ण समस्याएं नहीं है। फिर भी यह देखते हुए कि इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितना धन उपलब्ध है सरकार विवाहित नर्सों की रहने की समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश कर रही है।

Increase in Coastal Shipping Rates

4150. SHRI K MALLANNA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any formula for increassing coastal shipping rates, and

(b) if so the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) and (b) In order to improve coastal shipping operations on the basis of viable and economic operation of vessels, Government are seized of the whole matter with a view to evolving a rational framework of arrangements providing for, inter alia, economic freight rates and adequacy of operating tonnage to meet our needs.

Action against M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Cement factory for non-deposit of E.P.F.

4151 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3896 on the 29th August, 1974 and Unstarred Question No. 9733 on the 9th May, 1974 and state :

(a) whether M/s. Jaipur Udyog Limited cement factory owned by Aloke Udyog group has cleared off its provident fund dues:

(b) if not, the facts thereof;

(c) what are the results of the steps said to have been taken in reply to USQ. No. 9733 on the 9th May, 1974; and

(d) what are the additional steps taken against this firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under : —

(a) to (d) The establishment has been paying Provident Fund contributions regularly with effect from August, 1974. In regard to arrears of Provident Fund from February, 1974 to July, 1974 amounting to Rs. 6.91 lakhs, the establishment has been granted the facility to pay the said amount in six instalments, the first instalment of Rupees one lakh having been paid on 20-12-1974.

Promotion of Civilian store-keepers in Air Force

4152. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the promotion in the Air Force of civilian store-keepers in all grades is effected on the basis of authorised establishment as per Government orders vide Air HQ/20613/191/O&E/2913/D (Air III)/116, dated the 3rd April, 1968; and

(b) if so, what is the authorised establishment of civilian staff in the IAF ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The authorised establishment of Civilian Store-keepers in the IAF is 1445.

Resettlement of Migrants in Shahpur Area of Betul District

4153. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new/old migrants are proposed to be settled permanently on land in Shahpur area of Betul District;

(b) if so, whether they are to be provided with irrigated lands, five acres per family;

(c) whether Government have prepared any scheme to provide irrigation facilities; if so, the facts thereof ;

(d) whether Madhya Pradesh Government suggested taking up of Bishua Latia Project for the above purpose; and

(e) if so, Central Government's decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) New migrants from former East Pakistan are being permanently resettled on land in Shahpur area of the Betul District.

(b) The migrants have been allotted land at the rate of 5 acres per family under rainfed conditions. The general pattern of allotment of holdings is as follows :

3 acres irrigated land
or

4 acres of land with protective irrigation
or

5 acres of dry land under rainfed conditions.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir Two lift irrigation schemes and one tank irrigation scheme have already been sanctioned. A few more irrigation schemes including Bichua Latia Project are under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries. The holdings will have to be reallotted on provision of irrigation.

Warning on wine bottles

4154. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider "warning on liquor (wine) bottles injurious to health" on the pattern of recent decision of warning on cigarette packets; and

(b) if so, what time it will be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Dandakaranya Institutes to State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

4155. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether various institutes of Dandakaranya Project are being transferred to State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa as part of gradual winding-up or gradual completion process of the Project itself;

(b) if so, whether employees of such institutes being transferred are given the benefit of the option of re-employment in other Central Government Departments through Central (Surplus) Cell of the Department of Personnel under normal rules; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to rectify it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) As a step towards normalisation, some institutes are being transferred to the respective State Governments. Such transfers cannot be termed as a part of winding-up process.

(b) and (c) In view of the position explained in reply to part (a), the staff of these institutes are not eligible for redeployment facilities through the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Construction of Port at Nhava Sheva

4156. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of Nhava Sheva Port Project across Bombay harbour has been finally approved; and

(b) if so, the cost involved and the time by which it is likely to be taken in hand to avoid delay in launching of the project so that construction costs do not rise in the meantime ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M TRIVEDI) : (a) Taking up of the construction of a Satellite port at Nhava-Sheva has been agreed to in principle by the Planning Commission.

(b) The question of sanction of cost estimate and of taking up of the execution of work and time-limit thereof will depend on the detailed project report that will have to be prepared.

Implementation of recommendations of Indian council of medical research review committee

4157. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main recommendations of the I.C.M.R. Review Committee (1968) regarding working conditions and career prospects of its scientific workers have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to safeguard ICMR workers against the "Democles Sword" of termination of service at the end of each financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) The Governing Body of the ICMR constituted a Sub-Committee to examine the recommendations of the ICMR Review Committee about the working conditions and career prospects of the scientific workers. The sub-Committee met twice but no decisions were taken regarding these recommendations. It may, however, be mentioned that the case for revision of the pay scales of both the medical and non-medical scientists in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission is being processed.

(c) Till, 1973, all the posts under the Council were purely temporary. However, in 1973, the Government of India decided that 80 per cent of the temporary posts which were in existance for a period of 3 years from 1-3-1970 and which were likely to continue on a long term basis may be made permanent This decision has been implemented. The posts in the semi-permanent units and research schemes, however, continue to be temporary. In respect of research scheme, it has been decided that in future only senior and junior research fellows will be appointed and if any auxiliary non-scientific personnel are to be appointed they will be governed by the service conditions of the institution in which the scheme is located.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आपरेशन

4158. **श्री मुन्शी राम सैनी**: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आपरेशन का कितने लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ख) ऐसा आपरेशन कराने वाले व्यक्तियों की धर्मवार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) सभी मतों, धर्मों तथा समुदायों के लोगों को परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने के बारे में सरकार का क्या प्रस्ताव

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के०एम० इसहाक): यह सूचना एकत्र नहीं की जाती। किन्तु इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि आपरेशन करवाने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ख) 1973-74 के दौरान आपरेशन करवाने वाले लोगों के धर्मवार अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है। अभी 1972-73 के आंकड़े ही उपलब्ध है, उनके अनुसार नसबन्दी आपरेशन स्वीकार करने वालों की धर्मवार प्रतिशतता इस प्रकार है

हिन्दू	88.1 प्रतिशत
मुसलमान	6 0 प्रतिशत
ईसाई	1.6 प्रतिशत
सिख	1 9 प्रतिशत
अन्य	2.4 प्रतिशत

(ग) सभी जातियों और धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय परिवार नियोजन को अपना रहे हैं। यह एक शैक्षिक और स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम है। सभी वर्गों के लोगों के बीच इस कार्यक्रम को अपनाने की भावना उत्पन्न करने के लिए प्रेरणादायक कार्य चलाया जाता है।

General Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant

4159. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the General Manager of Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaint and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bhilai Steel Plant is one of the four steel plants under the Company-Hindustan

Steel Limited. Such matters are within the purview of this Company. Such action as is appropriate will certainly be taken and that too as early as possible.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Sri Lanka in Islands of Andaman and Nicobar

4160. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees rehabilitated in the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar from Sri Lanka and other places;

(b) what facilities in terms of land, loan, agricultural implements, housing and animals have been provided per family and the total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation programme in the islands for the past three years; and

(c) whether the refugees are agitating over inadequate facilities provided and if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) 776 families of migrants from former East Pakistan and 26 families of repatriates from Sri Lanka and 37 families from Burma have been rehabilitated in the Andaman and Nichobar Islands under the programme of the Department of Rehabilitation. This does not include families of migrants from former East Pakistan settled under an old colonisation scheme of the Andaman Administration.

(b) The scale of assistance given to families settled in agriculture in the Islands under the programme of the Department of Rehabilitation is given in Appendix VIII of the Annual Report (1973-74) of the Department. The total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of agriculturist-families during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 is Rs. 128.39 lakhs (departmental figures).

(c) There is no agitation. Representations received from time to time are dealt with and appropriate action taken as required with regard to the provision of adequate facilities and other matters represented.

सैनिक, स्कूल चित्तौड़ के शिक्षकों के ग्रेडों का पुनरीक्षण

4161. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैनिक स्कूल, चित्तौड़ के शिक्षकों के ग्रेड पिछले 12 वर्षों से नहीं बढ़ाये गये है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख) यह ठीक है कि ग्रेडों का संशोधन नहीं किया गया है यद्यपि, बढ़ाया गया महंगाई भत्ता और अंतरिम राहत समय-समय पर मंजूर की गई है । तथापि, ग्रेडों के संशोधन का प्रश्न अब राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ उठाया गया है ।

Cancellation of visit of President of Israel to Nepal

4162. SHRI R. S PANDEY . Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports blaming India for the cancellation of President of Israel's visit to Nepal;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the respective Governments to clarify the position; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) to (c) Government have seen press reports emanating from Jerusalem alleging that the Nepalese authorities had advised against the visit of the Israeli President to Kathmandu in view of the possibility of demonstrations by Indian and Chinese extremists. Subsequent press reports themselves pointed out the absurdity of the allegation, which was too frivolous to warrant any Government clarification.

Installed capacity of Public Sector Steel Plants

4163. DR KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the actual installed capacity of every public sector steel plant in the country is 0·2 to 0·4 million tons less than shown in the books, and

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) No Sir

(b) Do not arise

इजराइल को भारत में कार्यालय खोलने की अनुमति

4164 **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इजराइल को भारत में कार्यालय खोलने की अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) इजराईल का बम्बई में कौंसलावास है।

भारत स्थित विदेशी मिशनों के भारतीय कर्मचारियों के लिये सेवा संहिता

4165 **श्री आर० डी० भंडारे**
श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत स्थित विदेशी दूतावासों और मिशनों में काम करने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की सेवा सुरक्षा और अन्य हितों का संरक्षण एक सामान्य संहिता के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए ,

(ख) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है , और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इस प्रकार की मांग कब-कब की गई ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) (क) से (ग) दिल्ली स्थित विदेशी मिशनों के कर्मचारियों से इस तरह के विरोध-प्रदर्शन सरकार को समय-समय पर प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। विदेशी मिशनों में काम करने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के लिए हम एक आदर्श सविदा तैयार कर रहे है और इस सविदा की शर्तें जब यह तैयार हो जायेगी तब, भारत स्थित सभी विदेशी मिशनों में प्रचालित कर दी जाएगी।

श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के कर्मचारियों को केमिकल्स फैक्ट्री संबंधी लाभ

4166 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या श्रम मंत्री 14 नवम्बर 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 470 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केमिकल फैक्ट्री से संबंधित कौन से लाभ हैं जो श्रीराम रेयन्स कोटा राजस्थान के श्रमिकों को मिलने चाहिए थे और जो उनको फैक्टरी के निर्माण में लगकर अब तक नहीं दिए गए है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि श्री राम रेयन्स, कोटा राजस्थान रेयायन कारखाना नहीं है। इसलिए, जो लोग 'भारी रेयायन" ग्रुप के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कारखानों को उपलब्ध है वे इस कारखाने के श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ब्रिटेन की रंगभेद नीति

4167 **श्री एम० ई० होरो** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इंगलैंड में बसे भारतों के साथ रंगभेद की नीति अपनाई जाती है ,

(ख) क्या इंगलैंड में हर क्षेत्र में नौकरियों में गोरों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) हमें यह जानकारी नहीं है कि ब्रिटेन में जातीय पृथकवास हैं।

(ख) और (ग) अगर किसी व्यक्ति या किसी संगठन विशेष द्वारा भेदभाव बरते जाने के कोई मामले हों तो संबद्ध व्यक्ति के लिए 'रेस रिलेशन्स बोर्ड' जैसे विशेष निकाय उपलब्ध हैं जिनकी सुविधाओं के माध्यम से क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए कह सकते हैं।

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Former East Pakistan Refugees

4168. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 460 on the 20th February, 1975 regarding Rehabilitation of Refugees from East Pakistan and state :

(a) Government's plan for Rehabilitation of 3,000 families of former East Pakistan refugees who will be left out of the scheme for their rehabilitation during the next Fifth Plan period;

(b) the nature of the concrete schemes formulated by the Government for rehabilitation of 21,300 families as proposed by Government;

(c) whether rehabilitation of these refugees will be made in Andaman and Nicobar Islands also;

(d) if so, the schemes formulated thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the authority constituted for speedy rehabilitation of 25,300 refugee families who are still rotting in different camps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY) : (a) The East Pakistan migrant families in camp who remain unsettled at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan are proposed to be resettled during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period.

(b) As already stated in part (f) of the Unstarred Qestion No. 460 answered on 20th February, 1975 the migrant families will be resettled on agricultural lands and in non-agricultural occupations, including provision of employment, subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds.

(c) Yes, Sir, but this is subject to a review of the effects of deforestation in the Islands.

(d) The migrants will be resettled mainly on agricultural lands in rehabilitation colonies as at present.

(e) The rehabilitation of the migrant families will be done through the agencies of the various State Governments and Union Territories, and the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों के छात्रों द्वारा हड़ताल

4169. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973-74 में अनेक आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों के छात्रों ने हड़ताल की थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही भेज दी जायेगी।

Directive to State Drug Control Agencies

4170. SHRI D.B. CHANDRA COWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given guidelines to the States to streamline the working of the drug control agencies, so as to be more effective in tracing down

the culprits who are dealing in suprious drugs; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) : (a) and (b) Yes, The Minister of Health and Family Planning has written in the matter to all the Health Ministers of States and Union Territories. A copy of his letter dated 28th January, 1974 together with a note which sets forth the measures that need to be taken to tighten the compaign against spurious drugs, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT9253/75]

Improvement of Waterways Transport Facilities

4171. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL . Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study of transport requirements in the country with a view to co-ordinate inland water transport with other modes has since been made and it so, the gist thereof;

(b) whether schemes for the improvement of existing waterways transport have been formulated; and

(c) whether in view of the energy crisis and high fuel cost the Transport Directorate has made a study of immediate requirements and long term planning of the waterways in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) No study of transport requirement of the country as a whole has been made, but the following is the gist of some of the important studies which were undertaken to examine the needs of IWT in co-ordination with other modes of transport in the various areas of the country :—

(i) In the report of the Directorate of Transport Research of Traffic Potential of inland water transport on the Ganga-Bhagirathi after Farakka (1971), a traffic of 20.31 lakh tonnes per annum was assessed for 1975-76.

(ii) In the report of the River Services Committee, 1972 the traffic from Assam and other Northeastern States to Calcutta was assessed at 3 lakh tonnes to start with. The traffic from Calcutta to Northeastern States was assessed at 3 lakh tonnes. The river borne traffic between India and Bangladesh was expected to be of the order of 5 lakh tonnes, out of which India's share may be 2.5 lakh tonnes. The total traffic was thus assessed at 8.5 lakh tonnes.

(iii) In the report of the Study Group on development of Buckingham Canal (1974) the traffic on the North Buckingham Canal was assessed at 6.50 lakh tonnes per annum and on the South Buckingham Canal at 0.30 to 0.40 lakh tonnes per annum after improvement works as recommended in the report to make it suitable for plying of mechanised boats have been completed. It is felt that the total traffic may go upto 9.00 lakh tonnes if necessary measures like formation of boatmen's co-operatives and regular maintenance of the canal etc. are taken up.

(iv) In the report of traffic and economic survey of Thana-Creek-Ulhas-river-Bassein Creek Waterways undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (1974) the total traffic that could be diverted to waterways was estimated to be 28.5 lakh tonnes during 1971-72, 48.52 lakh tonnes during 1975-76 and 123.17 lakh tonnes during 1990-91.

(v) A techno-economic survey and other investigations on the Ganga/Bhagirathi-Hooghly has been carried out by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation at the instance of Government of West Bengal, but the report is awaited

(vi) A detailed assessment of traffic potential of inland water transport on the Ganga between Allahabad and Calcutta is being done by National Council of Applied Economic Research

(b) During the Fourth Plan period 23 schemes for improvement of waterway transport were sanctioned by the Central Government as Centrally Sponsored Schemes at a cost of Rs 773 18 lakhs Central assistance amounting to Rs 271 31 lakhs was released during the Fourth Plan period for these schemes during that period Further central assistance amounting to Rs 78 87 lakhs has been released during 1974 75 (upto 28 2 1975) In the draft Fifth Plan 24 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 17 82 crores have been included tentatively as Centrally Sponspored Schemes for development of waterways transport Out of these the State Governments have framed project reports in respect of 15 schemes and the remaining 9 schemes are still awaited

(c) No such study has so far been undertaken

Establishing an Office in Bangalore for Conducting T.B. Prevention Trial

4172 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether an office has been established in Bangalore for conducting tuberculosis prevention trial in Chingleput district, and

(b) if so, the number of employees working in Bangalore, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift the office from Bangalore and if so, the fate of the employees having their families in Bangalore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the total staff strength of 215, about 40 persons are working at Bangalore and the remaining in Madras

(c) The office of the Tuberculosis prevention Trial has been shifted from Bangalore to Madras All the employees have been transferred to Madras

Reimbursement of Expenditure on Pak. P.O.Ws in India

4173 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent by India on the maintenance and repatriation of the Pak Prisoners of War during the last Indo Pak Conflict

(b) how much of this amount is payible by Pakistan under the International Law and

(c) whether any formal request has been made to Pakistan to pay off their debts and if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government and how this expected to be settled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) The total amount spent by India comes to Rs 35 07,97,000

(b) Out of this, an amount of Rs. 3,69,55,000 is recoverable under International Law

(c) The matter has been taken up both in writing and orally with the Government of Pakistan The attitude of the Government of Pakistan has so far not been helpful The Government of India, however, intend to pursue the matter till such time as the settlement is made

Women's Unemployment and Discrimination Against them

4174 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of women's unemployment to the total working force,

(b) whether there is discrimination against women and

(c) whether Government propose to remedy it through labour legislation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) (a) According to available information relating to the number of women work seekers on the live Registers of Employment Exchanges 11 5 per cent of the total number of work-seekers at the end of December, 1974, were women

(b) There is no discrimination in law against women in the matter of employment

(c) A proposal is under Government's consideration for legislation, to provide equal pay for equal work for men and women.

Purchase of Foreign Vessels for Shipping Corporation of Kerala.

4175 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for the permission of the Planning Commission to buy some foreign vessels for the Shipping Corporation of Kerala, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING TRANSPORT (SHRI H.M. TRIVEDI) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Manganese Ore in M.P.

4176 SHRI G C DIXIT Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the measures being adopted to increase the production of manganese ore in the areas of Mhdaya Pradesh where the exploitation thereof has already been undertaken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) The mining of Manganese ore in Madhya Pradesh is being done either by the Manganese Ore (India) Ltd or by mining lease-holders in the private sector, MOIL already has large stocks of manganese ore Special measures had to be taken recently to reduce the stock position of MOIL Production in the private sector is governed by general conditions of demand and supply Applications from private parties for grant of mining leases for manganese ore in areas not contiguous to the lease-hold areas of MOIL or for areas not reserved for exploitation in the public sector, are considered sympathetically

Benefit to Plantation Workers under E.P.F. Act

4177 SHRI S N SINGH DEO Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Act is applicable to tea plantation,

(b) if so whether plantation workers are also getting benefit under the said Act; and

(c) the total amount from the workers deposited under the above Act in tea gardens from 1972-73 to date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under —

(a) and (b) Yes, other than to the tea plantations in the State of Assam

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

Industrial Areas in Kerala covered under E.S.I.S.

4178. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial areas in the State of Kerala where facilities under Employees State Insurance Scheme have been provided at the end of 1974;

(b) the number of dispensaries and units functioning under the scheme in that State; and

(c) the names of areas which are expected to be covered and the number of new dispensaries and units which are to be started under the scheme in that State during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information :—

(a) 54.

(b) The number of dispensaries/units functioning under the Scheme is as given below :—

Full-time ESI dispensaries	.	68
Part-time ESI dispensaries	..	15
Mobile dispensaries	..	2
Employers' utilisation dispensaries	..	1
E.S.I. Hospitals	..	11
E.S.I. Annexe	..	1
Specialist Centres	..	28

(c) The programme for implementation of the Scheme is formulated in consultation with the State Governments on year to year basis. The programme for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 envisages extension of the Scheme to the following areas :—

1. Pangappara (Chettivilakom)
2. Kidangoor & Changancherry
3. Mayyanad
4. Nettissery & Ollurkara
5. Wadakkancherry & Mullurkara
6. Pattambi.

The provision of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Act being the statutory responsibility of State Governments, the question of opening of new dispensaries and other units is a matter for the Government of Kerala to consider, keeping in view the proposed additional coverage under the Scheme.

Bokaro Hotel in Bokaro Steel Plant

4179 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7137 on 18th April, 1974 regarding Bokaro Hotel in Bokaro Steel Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the Bokaro Hotel is still run by a private contractor; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take against the contractor firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bokaro Steel Limited had issued a notice of termination of the lease held by the contractor. The contractor, however, obtained a stay order from the Court against the notice. Bokaro Steel Limited have filed a revision petition in the Patna High Court challenging the injunction order of the lower court. A petition has also been filed by Bokaro Steel Limited for appointment of a Receiver pending final disposal of the case.

Approval of Asian Highway by Border Road Division

4180. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the likely route of the Asian Highway linking Iran, Afganistan, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Burma has since been approved by the Border Road Division;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken to put Tripura on this Highway; and

(c) the likely date by which the decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) . (a) to (c) The Asian Highway Scheme was formulated more than a decade ago by ECAFE (now called ESCAP) Secretariat for providing a network of international highways connecting various countries of the region and the routes for roads forming part of this system were determined by them in consultation with the representatives of the various countries concerned. No individual country or organisation is, therefore, concerned with the determination of the route of the roads forming part of the Asian Highway System In view of this, the issues raised in parts (a) and (c) of the question do not arise. According to the map brought out by ECAFE (ESCAP) Secretariat recently, the route referred to in part (a) of the question does not pass through Tripura.

Composition and Meeting of Central Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Board

4181 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Central Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board as on the 1st March, 1975.

(b) the number of meetings hed by the Board during the current financial year; and

(c) the names of Members who attended the meetings on each occasion and a brief outline of the main demands made by the members at tbese meetings as also the decision taken by the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library *See* No LT-9254/75]

Composition and meeting of Sainik School Society

4182 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR · Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Sainik School Society as on 1st March, 1975; and

(b) the number of meetings held by this society during the current financial year and the gist of the main decisions taken by this Society ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9255/75].

(b) Meeting of the Board of Governors, Sainik Schools Society has not been held during the current financial year.

Enquiry by D.T.C. into loss of Rs. 500 by a conductor

4183. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any departmental enquiry was conducted by the Delhi Transport Corporation into alleged loss of Rs. 500/- by a D.T.C. conductor on 30th June, 1973 who was posted on the Delhi-Bhiwani Route, and lodged a fictitious report at the Daryaganj Police Station on that day about the pick-pocketing of this amount with the connivance of some Depot Manager;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the same conductor just half an hour before lodging the report with the police on that day had checked in at the Inter-State Bus Terminal and entered Rs. 499.75 being in his possession in the register of the Time-Keeper there; and

(d) if so, how the money disappeared enroute to I.P. Depot, when no passengers were allowed inside the bus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) A conductor of the Delhi Transport Corporation, performing duty on a bus operating on the Delhi-Bhiwani route, deposited less cash to the extent of Rs. 500/- on the 30th June, 1973 and reported to the concerned Depot Manager that his pocket was picked and he has robbed of Rs. 500/-. Normally, if the shortage is over Rs 5/- on a particular day, the conductor is laid off duty and is given fresh duty only when the amount is made good by him In this case however, the services of the conductor were terminated after two days of the above incident, as a result of the proceedings instituted against him earlier on the basis of certain charges. There was, therefore, no occasion to start separate departmental proceedings against the conductor for depositing less cash

(c) and (d) Government has no information in regard to these matters.

Powers of Depot Managers of D.T.C.

4184. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Depot Managers of the Delhi Transport Corporation are empowered to issue charge-sheets to employees, conduct enquiries into those charges themselves and even award and enforce those punishment on their own;

(b) if so, under what regulations or rules these powers are delegated to them, when these are not to be found in the D.T.C.'s Standing Orders;

(c) whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to remove this anomaly to bring it into line with the Supreme Court decisions that the same person cannot be the charge-sheeting authority, the enquiry officer and the punishing authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The powers have been delegated by the Board of the Delhi Transport Corporation under Section 12 of the Road Transport Corporaion's Act, 1950, as extended to Delhi, under the Delhi Transport Laws (Amendment) Act, 1971.

(d) The Corporation has reported that no anomaly has arisen out of the exercise of delegated powers by the Depot Managers of the Corporation to frame charge-sheet, institute proceedings etc. against the employees. However, the Corporation has been advised to review the matter in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court and modify the existing orders, if necessary.

Promotion to Gazetted Posts in Dandakaranya Project

4185. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether certain Class III employees of Dandakaranya Project were found suitable by DPC or otherwise for promotion to Gazetted posts for three months or more and then within one month they were demoted without assigning any reason; and

(b) if so, how many and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Dandakaranya Project Administration that one Class III employee promoted to Class II Gazetted on *ad hoc* basis for three months was so reverted as he was debarred for promotion for one year as penalty on finalisation of departmental proceedings.

Ad Hoc Appointments in Dandakaranya Project

4186. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many persons have been appointed to Class III and Class IV posts in Dandakaranya Project on Ad hoc terms after observing all recruitment formalities; and

(b) if so, their number during last three years, year-wise and category-wise and the reasons for ad hoc appointments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Resignations forced on work-charged staff in Dandakaranya project

4187. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain work-charged staff (including so called surplus categories) of Dandakaranya Project have been forced to resign and accept ad hoc appointments on regular temporary appointments since 1971;

(b) if so, why they had been and are being forced to resign their work-charged appointments and why they have been given ad hoc appointments instead of regular appointments; and

(c) what steps are being taken to do justice to such affected employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Agitation by Employees of Dandakaranya Project

4188. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees and workers of Dandakarnaya Project have been agitating since December 4, 1974 and went on indefinite hunger strike to press for redressal of their grievances, including grievances arising out of victimisation actions taken against their Association officials, workers/members;

(b) whether the agitating employees were grossly mistreated by the Chief Administrator of Dandakaranya Project and whereupon the employees have demanded removal of three specific officers including the present Chief Administrator;

(c) if so, what are the specific complaints against the officers and what is the reaction of Government to that; and

(d) whether any negotiation has taken place between the agitating employees and the Minister and if so, the facts thereof and the extent to which their grievances have been redressed and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) Certain employees of the Dandakaranya Project started an agitation since the first week of December, 1974 and some of them reported that they were on an indefinite hunger strike. The Chief

Administrator has stated that there has been no victimisation of any employee of the Project.

(b) and (c) According to the Chief Administrator it is entirely untrue that the agitating employees were mal-treated in any manner by the Chief Administrator or any other officer or employee of the Project. However, representations have been received from the office bearers of an unrecognised association alleging mal-treatment and seeking removal of certain officers.

(d) No negotiations have taken place between the agitating employees and the Minister. However, a few office bearers of the unrecognised association called on the Minister last month to apprise him of their alleged grievances. The Minister advised them to call off all agitations.

Personnel Manager at Bhilai Steel Plant

4190. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the post of Personnel Manager at Bhilai Steel Plant has been filled up by upgrading an officer at the plant and whether it deviated from the practice of inter plant consideration of such officers who are claimants for the post?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): The appointment to the post of Personnel Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant under Hindustan Steel Limited is a matter which falls within the sphere of day-to-day administration of a public enterprise and is to be decided entirely by the Company without reference to Government. The Company has informed Government that this post was filled by promotion by selection and that this was decided upon after taking into account the claims of all eligible employees and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Company.

Nationalisation of Indian Companies in Ethiopia

4191. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ethiopian Military Government have nationalised all the 101 foreign owed companies dealing in food, beverages, textile and leather goods, operating in that country;

(b) if so, the number of Indian companies operating in Ethiopia which have been nationalised as a result of the said step by the Military Government; and

(c) the value of the assets of these companies and the steps taken by Government to secure adequate compensation therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) to (c) According to latest information, the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia have so far nationalised some 90 privately-owned industrial and commercial companies (many of them with foreign capital). No completely foreign-owned company dealing in food, beverages, textile and leather goods has been nationalised, although in the case of some of them the Provisional Military Government has announced its decision to take over controlling shares.

However, there are companies with Indian interests which have been nationalised. Detailed information on their number and the extent of assets involved is still being evaluated.

The Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia has announced its commitment to pay compensation, and has set up a committee to study the quesion of compensation.

Meeting of Indo-US Joint Commission in Washington

4192. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission was held in Washington in January, 1975;

(b) what were the main decisions or conclusion of the said meeting; and

(c) when is the next meeting of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission scheduled to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Self-Sufficiency in zinc Production

4193. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the total indigenous zinc production and whether there are any prospects of our becoming self-sufficient in this important non-ferrous metal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : Information regarding capacity for zinc—existing, under implementation and proposed—is given in the table below :—

	Tonnes
(i) Installed capacity of the existing 2 smelters in operation	33,000
(ii) Production—	
(a) actual during 1973-74 .	20,776*
(b) estimates for 1974-75 .	23,000*
(iii) Work in progress for additional smelting capacities likely to be commissioned during 1976-77 . . .	57,000
Total of (i) & (iii) . .	9,005
(iv) Additional capacity covered by 'letter of intent' . .	20,000
Total . .	115,000

*including zinc ingot equivalent of zinc cathodes produced by Hindustan Zinc Limited.

The above will meet 60—70 per cent of the country's requirements. Further addition to zinc smelting capacity would depend on proving of additional ore reserves of the metal in the country.

World Hindi Conference

9194. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) how many countries had formally been invited through their Governments to send official representatives to the World Hindi Conference recently at Nagpur and how many of them responded to the invitation and in which capacities;

(b) whether the Government of Nepal was not formally invited despite intimation about the same and Nepal was represented through its Embassy staff in India;

(c) whether the latest special issue of Hindi Dharmyug and Daily Hindustan of 21st February, 1975 carried the news that Nepal did not send its representatives to the World Hindi Conference; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (d) The Government has seen the reports which appeared in these newspapers Invitations for the Conference were issued directly by the Secretary-General of the Vishwa Hindi Sammelan, a non-official organisation. Official invitation was extended to the Prime Minister of Mauritius, who had agreed to preside over the conference. A list of the countries from which delegates participated in the Conference is attached.

Invitations were extended through our Embassy in Kathmandu for two Nepalese delegates to be chosen by the Tribhuwan University. The University in reply expressed their inability to send anyone due to the impending semester examinations. However, the Cultural Attache of the Nepalese Embassy in Delhi attended the Conference as a representative.

Statement

LIST OF THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH DELEGATES PARTICIPATED IN THE CONFERENCE

1. Bangladesh
2. Belgium
3. Burma
4. Canada
5. Czechoslovakia
6. Denmark
7. Fiji
8. France
9. German Democratic Republic
10. Federal Republic of Germany
11. Guyana
12. Hungary
13. Iran
14. Italy
15. Japan
16. Sri Lanka
17. Mauritius
18. Mongolia
19. Netherlands
20. Poland
21. Sweden
22. Thailand
23. Trinidad
24. United Kingdom
25. U.S.A.
26. U.S.S.R.
27. Yogoslavia
28. South Africa
29. Surinam
30. Nepal

Implementation of Protocols And Agreements With U.S.S.R.

4195. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state. (a) what are the follow-up steps taken by the Government of India in co-operation with its counterpart in U.S.S.R for the effective implementation of the various Protocols and Agreements signed by our Prime Minister and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union, Shri Brezhnev, when latter visited; and

(b) what are the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) During the visit of H E Mr L. I Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU to India in November, 1973, various areas of co-operation in the field of industry, iron and steel production petroleum and chemicals, coal, trade production co-operation, planning etc., were indentified by the two countries

There has been regular review of progress in these fields through the exchange of visits of experts from both sides and also under the aegis of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

(b) As a result of these discussions, both sides have been able to take a step forward in various fields as given in Statement attached.

Statement

PROGRESS IN VARIOUS SECTORS OF *INDO-SOVIET* CO-OPERATION

1. *Agriculture.—Prima facie* Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir have been considered suitable for Karakul Sheep Breeding. It also appears that some areas in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh may be suitable for breeding Merino Sheep.

2. *Trade.*—Both sides have intensified negotiations for preparing a long-term Trade Plan for the year 1976—1980. This

is expected to be finalised in the next few months. A senior trade delegation has just held discussions in Moscow. The Trade Plan with U.S.S.R. for 1975, which may form the basis for the long-term Trade Plan envisages a total trade turnover of Rs. 750 crores. In 1974 the trade turnover is expected to be around Rs. 618 crores.

3. *Coal.*—Both sides have completed the joint preparation of feasibility reports for the development of coalfields in Singrauli and Raniganj. The detailed Project Report is being prepared by the two sides. The Soviet side have agreed to assist in the setting up of a coal washery at Raniganj.

4. *Dum Dum.—Tollyganj-Undergound Project in Calcutta.*—Soviet Union have sent their response for the supply of some equipment for the above project. This is under examination of the Government.

5. *Mines.*—The feasibility report for the setting up of an alumina plant based on the bauxite deposits in Madhya Pradesh is expected sometime in May, 1975 from the Soviet side. The detailed project report in respect of the Malanjkhand Copper Project was received by us in January, 1975, and it is under examination. The first phase of the Korba Aluminium Smelter is scheduled to be commissioned in April, 1975. 30,000 tonnes of alumina have been supplied to Soviet Union from the Korba Aluminium Complex.

6. *Steel.*—An Indian delegation left for Moscow on March 16, 1975 to discuss the expansion programme of Bokaro Steel Plant up to 4 million tonnes capacity. The expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant up to 4 million tonnes capcity is under consideration by Government of India. The Soviet side have agreed to assist the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi, in the manufacture of continuous casting machines required for the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant.

7. *Petroleum and Chemicals.*—The detailed project report in respect of the Mathura Refinery is expected shortly. In addition to this, the Soviet side has already started shipments for supply of one drilling rig. Various items of equipment and completing parts have also been supplied for our oil exploration and production programme.

8. *Industry.*—10,800 tonnes of components and completing items for the Heavy Machine Building Plant in Ranchi were received from the Soviet Union in 1974. Another 6,000 tonnes of components and completing items would be supplied in 1975. The Soviet side has further agreed in principle to collaborate with the Heavy Engineering Corporation for setting up a Design Institute for metallurgical equipment in India.

9. *Production Cooperation.*—During the recent visit of the Soviet Minister for Heavy, Power and Transport Industry, a number of items manufactured in Soviet-aided project were identified for possible export to third countries. Preliminary discussions have also been held in the area of Production Cooperation between the two sides.

10. *Planning.*—Two meetings of the Indo-Soviet Joint Group on Planning have been held. The second session discussed items like methodology of annual, mid-term and perspective planning and organisation of statistical work; planning of fuel-power balance structure; methodology and principle of estimation of prospects of production cooperation between the two countries.

11. *Consular Convention.*—Ratification of the convention will take a few months more as it requires an enactment of legislation on our part.

Inadequate Facilities for Repairs and Dry Docking at Ports

4196. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities for repairs and dry docking at Indian Ports are highly inadequate;

(b) whether many a ship-owner, much against their wishes, find it expedient to dry dock his Vessels abroad, thereby costing the nation a good deal of foreign exchange ;

(c) whether a few months back an American Tanker carrying grain for India ran a ground inside Bombay harbour and the tugs for refloating had to be requisitioned from Colombo ; and

(d) if replies to (a), (b) & (c) be in affirmative what steps Government have taken to ward off such situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) The existing facilities for repairs and dry-docks at the Indian Ports are not adequate mainly for the reason that there has been an appreciable increase in the number of Indian ships, port crafts and naval ships during recent years. Besides, foreign ships have also been utilising these facilities for repairs and dry-docking. However, some of the ships acquired in recent years are too large to avail of the existing dry-docking facilities. As such some shipowners have necessarily to get their vessels dry-docked and repaired in foreign yards. They are, however, allowed to dry-dock their vessels abroad only under the following conditions:

(i) when a vessel is not likely to come to India for a long time due to her employment in international cross trades or on long time charter with foreign parties ;

(ii) when a vessel cannot get a dry-dock in India for an indefinite period and owners have a number of vessels waiting to get a dry dock ;

(iii) in case of any collision, damage or emergency abroad ;

(iv) when a vessel is of very large size and cannot be dry docked in India due to dry docks in India being not of required size.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of augmenting repairs and dry docking facilities is under active consideration of Government. The Cochin Ship-yard which will also have ship repairs capacity is expected to be completed by the end of this year. It is proposed to establish two new shipyards during the Fifth Plan period and it has been contemplated that in addition to ship-building, there will be ship repair berths also in the new shipyards to be set up. A decision regarding the setting up of more dry docks in the country will be taken after decision regarding the location of new shipyards in the country is taken. The question of setting up in India a Salvage Organisation is also under active consideration.

Growth or Fall in Employment in Organised Sector of Industry

4197. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the growth or fall in employment in the organised sector of industry during the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans ; and

(b) what has been its position during the period after the completion of the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9256/75]

Preparedness for long range anti-submarine Warfare

4198. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI GAJDHAR MAJHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether our Defence line is quite competent for long range anti-submarine warfare and reconnaissance aircraft to meet the challenges from surface to surface missiles and submarines ; and

(b) if not, the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government is fully alive to the need for providing better and more effective long range air reconnaissance capability at sea with particular emphasis on anti-submarine role. Our Defence Plans take into account the threats in this regard.

Increase in cost of Port Service

4199. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state : (a) whether Government propose to increase the cost of port services ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTR YOF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) The authorities of Major Port Trusts propose to increase port charges for the following reasons :—

(1) For meeting the additional burden thrown on the finances of the major Ports as a result of the recent settlement with labour for grant of interim relief to certain employees of the major Ports with effect from 1-1-1974, following the All India Port and Dock Workers' strike.

(2) To meet the rise in the cost of stores and services.

(3) To achieve a reasonable return on the capital investment with a view to covering, among other things, interest charges, replacement, rehabilitation and modernisation of the capital assets and reserve for development, repayment of loans all contingencies.

Confiscation of properties of persons living in cantonment area

4200. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether lands and properties belonging to private individuals living in the cantonment areas of the country are forcibly taken away or confiscated by giving a very small amount of compensation ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) whether the said lands belong to Government and if so, the evidence thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) and (b) Lands held on resumable tenures in Cantonments are resumed in accordance with the terms of the tenures where the land is required for public purposes or where the terms of tenure are violated or where the terms of tenure are such as to entitle enforcement of resumption. Compensation is paid for authorised structures belonging to resumptees who can seek arbitration, under conditions prescribed, if they are not satisfied with the quantum of compensation.

(c) The lands in Cantonments, with a few exceptions, belong to the Government as per official records as well as judicial pronouncements.

Financial Assistance to Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service

4201. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service is suffering from depleting fleet deficiency of funds and defects of proper facilities and provisions of depots in running and maintaining an efficient and serviceable transport system for the fast developing city of Ahmedabad ;

(b) if so, full facts thereof ;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to give financial assistance to the AMTS to improve the situation ; and

(d) if so, how and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has received communications from the Government of Gujarat and the Administrator, Municipal

Corporation of Ahmedabad, pointing out that, in view of continuing financial difficulties, it has not been possible for the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Undertaking to expand its bus services and improve the facilities for repairs and maintenance of the vehicles, so as to meet the growing requirements of the metropolis. It has been estimated that the Undertaking would have to purchase 635 buses and put up five additional depots at a cost of Rs. 9.525 crores and Rs. 1.25 crores respectively from 1975-76 to 1979-80 The Government of India have been approached for provision of immediate financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.05 crores to the Undertaking for the purchase of 121 buses and construction of one additional bus depot.

(c) and (d) : Requests have also been received by Government from other Metropolitan Transport Undertakings tor financial assistance. It is proposed to make an assessment of the requirements of funds of these undertakings during the remaining four years of the Fifth Plan, besides, the resources which they may be able to generate internally. After this assessment is completed, Government will consider whether it will be possible for them to extend financial assistance to these Undertakings and to what extent.

Payment of Honorarium to Doctors of Gujarat

4202. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR . Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether honorary doctors and surgeons in the civil hospital, Ahmedabad and other Government hospitals in Gujarat have not received their honorarium amounts for the last several months and on a regular monthly basis ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the steps which the Government of Gujarat are taking to remedy the situation and put an end to such an humiliation of the honorary doctors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

Development of Private Iron ore Mines

4203 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN :

SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2479 on the 28th November, 1974 and state :

(a) whether the Iron Ore Board has come to an agreement with the private mine owners with a view to explore the possibilities of implementing the recommendation of the Barajamda Committee ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether the Committee on Bellary, Hospet has submitted its report ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The Barajamda Committee had estimated an investment of Rs. 12 crores on the development of identified mines to achieve a production of 8 million tonnes per annum in 1978-79 A further investment of Rs. 5 crores was estimated on the setting up of a Central Screening and Crushing Plant

The Iron Ore Board has held two meetings with the representatives of Federation of Indian Mineral Industries to explore various measures for adequate investments for the proper development of private mines identified by the Barajamda Committee.

The representatives of the mine owners have expressed their willingness to make the

necessary investments to achieve the targets, provided long-term off-take and movement of the entire increased production is assured. The Federation of Indian Mineral Industries have estimated a total investment of Rs. 7.5 crores to achieve the targets The matter is being further examined by the Iron Ore Board.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Pricing Policy in Steel

4204 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
SHRI H N. MUKHERJEE .

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 480 on the 14th November, 1974 regarding Report of study group on differential pricing policy in steel and state

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the recommendations of the report of the study group on differential pricing policy in steel ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) : (a) and (b) Government have accepted in principle that supply of iron and steel materials channelled through the State Small Scale Industries Corporations should be available to the Small Scale Industrial units at about the same prices as the others getting supplies direct from the main steel plants. The manner in which this decision should be implemented is under consideration.

Equalisation of prices of iron and steel materials supplied through the stockyards of the main producers with those relating to despatches from the main steel plants direct, is not proposed.

Karnataka State for establishing Medical University in Bangalore

4205. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal by the Karnataka State to establish a Medical University in Bangalore ;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka have requested the Centre to give financial assistance ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M ISHAQUE): (a) There is a proposal under consideration of the Government of Karnataka to establish a Medical University in Mysore City

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Separate Shipping Corporation by Coastal States

4206 Shri B. V Naik : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the formation of a separate Kerala Shipping Corporation ;

(b) what is the gross tonnage owned by this Corporation ; and

(c) whether Government propose to sponsor or permit similar Corporations by other Coastal States in this country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) According to the Memorandum of Association of the Kerala Shipping Corporation Limited, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, establishment and operation of shipping services by purchase of ships and carrying on the business of shippers and shipowners are among the main objects.

(b) The Corporation has not so far acquired any ship.

(c) While the statutory position is that any Company which fulfils the requirements of section 21 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 can enter the field of shipping, the Government of India does not prepare by sponsor the setting up such Shipping Companies by State Governments.

Vijayanagar, Vishakhapatnam and Salem Steel Plants

4207 SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) the amounts spent on the construction of the Steel Plants each at Vijayanagar, Vishakhapatnam and Salem; and

(b) the respective dates of completion of these plants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The expenditure authorised so for in respect of the steel plants at Vajayanagar, Vishkhapatnam and Salem is as follows —

	(Rs in crores)
1. Vijayanagar	1.81
2. Visakhapatnam	1 65
3. Salem	8 24

(b) All these projects are the initial stages and it is too early to indicate the dates of completion.

Opening of Medical College in Haryana

4208. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which Government propose to set up new medical colleges; and

(b) Whether Government have proposed to open Medical College in the State of Haryana during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan does not envisage the setting up of new medical colleges. The State of Haryana does not also have any proposal to open a new medical college during the current financial year

Implementation of decisions of Indian Labour Conference

4209 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will inform the House on what date the last meeting of the Indian Labour Conference a Tripartite Body, representing Trade Unions, employees and Central and State Governments was held,

(b) what were the decisions taken in that meeting; and

(c) whether those decisions have been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The last meeting (27th Session) of the Indian Labour Conference was held on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1971.

(b) The conclusions of the Conference were laid on the table of the House on the 18th November, 1971. These related mainly to.

(i) Triparite Consultative Machinery,

(ii) Central Enactment for Payment of Gratuity;

(iii) Closure of Industrial Undertakings,

(iv) Review of the Payment of Bonus Act; and

(v) Recognition of Unions.

(c) Pursuant of the conclusions it is proposed to give separate representation to

public sector employers on Tripartite Bodies. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has since been enacted and brought into force. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended to make it obligatory on an employer, who intends to close down an undertaking, to serve at least 60 days' notice before the intended closure is to become effective. The Bonus Review Commiteee has submitted its Final Report which is under study. Governmment are finalising the details of a comprehensive industrial relations law providing for recognition of unions and other matters.

हिन्डाल्को, रेणुकूट, मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के निष्कासित कर्मचारियों को वेतन अथवा निर्वाह भत्ता

4210. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्डाल्को, रेणुकूट, मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के 17 निष्कासित कर्मचारियों को प्रबन्धकों द्वारा कोई निर्वाह भत्ता वेतन नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें निर्वाह भत्ता अथवा वेतन न देने के क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या भत्ता अथवा वेतन न देकर प्रबन्धक श्रम कानून का उल्लंघन कर रहे है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (घ) यह मामला आवश्यक रूप से राज्य सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है, और इसे राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में ला दिया गया है। संबंधित पक्षों द्वारा राज्य औद्योगिक सम्पर्क तंत्र के साथ इसकी और आगे पैरवी की जा सकती है।

हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन, रेणुकूट मिर्जापुर (उत्तर देश) के कर्मचारियों को बहाल करना

4211. **श्री लालजी राम भाई :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन रेणुकूट मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के 17 कर्मचारियों को प्रबन्धकों ने मार्च, 1974 में सेवा से निकाला था ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को वापस सेवा में लाने का मामला मध्यस्थता को सौंपा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मध्यस्थ अपना निर्णय कब तक देगा और निर्णय देने में विलम्ब के मुख्य क्या कारण है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) यह मामला आवश्यक रूप से राज्य सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है, और इसे राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में ला दिया गया है। संबंधित पक्षों द्वारा राज्य औद्योगिक सम्पर्क तंत्र के साथ इसकी और आगे पैरवी की जा सकती है।

Building of anti-sub-air arms by Pakistan Navy

4213. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Ministers of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the Hindustan Times of 24th February, 1975 regarding building of anti-sub-air arms by Pakistan navy ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Defence Plans are kept under constant review and are geared to meet a

possible threats that the country is likely to face. Apart from training and exercise, the indigenous manufacture and purchases abroad, where necessary, are resorted to, in order to make the Navy an effective force.

Spreading of Contagious diseases in India

4214. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI PURSHOTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention was been drawn to a news item in the Hindustan Times dated 24th February, 1975 regarding new Contagious diseases spreading in India ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The news item is not a correct report of the Director General of Health Services's speech. No new contagious disease is spreading in India as reported.

Modernisation of Ammunition and high Explosive Factories

4215. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to modernise ammunition and high explosive factories; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the schemes are to replace the existing equipment with modern ones, and to improve the operational efficiency of all the production lines of these factories with a view to achieving both qualitative and quantitative improvements in the production of these factories.

Cost of Introducing Hindi in UNO

4216. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 on the 20th February, 1974 regarding World Hindi Convention at Nagpur and state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news which indicated that the U.N. would accept Hindi as one of its official languages provided India agreed to bear the cost of introducing Hindi as official language of U.N.;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on it; and

(c) whether any country has so far extended official support to our proposal to make Hindi as official language of U.N.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) : (a) Government are not aware of any such news item.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Except for the support extended by the Prime Minister of Mauritius at the World Hindi Convention at Nagpur, we are not aware of any other country having so far extended official support to making Hindi an official langauge of the U.N.

Wagon shortage at Bokaro Steel Plant

4217. SHRI M. KATHAMUTU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Plant has been facing shortage of wagons to lift its stocks; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 43,000 tonnes of saleable pig iron and 37,000 tonnes of ingot steel were in stock at Bokaro at the end of February, 1975. Constant liaison is maintained by the plant with the Railways for allotment of adequate number of wagons. With the assistance of the Railways, the despatches have lately shown some improvement

Shortage of drugs in Karnataka hospitals

4218 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Government Hospitals in Karnataka are running short of essential drugs,

(b) whether any request has been received from Government of Karnataka in the recent past for making available adequate quantities of essential drugs and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon, and

(c) the action being taken by his Ministry to supply essential drugs to Government Hospitals in various States in general and Karnataka in particular.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

Mini Steel Plant in Eastern Zone States

4219. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a mini steel plant in the Eastern Zone States; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) There is no proposal currently under consideration for the setting up of Electric Furnace units in these States for the production of Mild Steel ingots/billets. However, one unit in Assam, eight in Bihar, two in Orissa and eighteen in West Bengal have already been granted Letters of Intent/Carry-on-Business Licences/Industrial Licences and most of these projects are in various stages of implementation

Steel raw material bank

4220 SHRI B. S BHAURA :
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a Steel Raw Material Bank; and

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Steel Raw Materials Bank of Hindustan Steel Ltd has been functioning since 1972-73.

The Bank maintains requisite level of stock of specified critical categories of steel for meeting the requirements of priority industry 'off the shelf' against valid import licences/release orders held by them or against specific foreign exchange allocation for steel materials from the Steel Bank for the project authorities.

The Bank arranges import against a revolving foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 5 crores.

Maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh

4221. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh has been fixed;

(b) what are the points of contention; and

(c) what are the generally accepted principles for such demarcation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b) No, Sir. Negotiations are still continuing and both sides are making efforts to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement.

(c) There is general agreement that maritime boundary should be settled by mutual agreement between the States concerned in accordance with equitable principles. The general practice of States has been to follow the equidistant line unless there are any special circumstances which should be taken into consideration.

Gold-mining in public sector and private sector

4222. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much gold mining is done in the public sector and how much in the private sector;

(b) how much and from which mines gold was produced during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (till 31st January, 1975);

(c) the reasons for decrease in production of gold; and

(d) the efforts being made to increase production of gold in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Gold mining in the country is done exclusively in the Public Sector in the mines of Bharat Gold Mines Limited which is a Government of India undertaking and Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, which is a Karnataka State Government company and the State Government holds approximately 97 per cent of the shares.

(b) Minewise production of gold in lakh grammes is furnished below :—

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (upto 31-1-75)
Bharat Gold Mines Limited :			
(1) Mysore Mine . .	4 47	3.76	3.95
(2) Champion Reef Mine	4.03	4.00	4.10
(3) Nundydroog Mine	11.50	10.26	6 89
TOTAL :	20 00	18.02	14.94
Hutti Gold Mines Co. Limited :			
Hutto Gold Mines	13.23	14.17	10.85
Grand Total	33.23	32.19	25.79

(c) In the mines of Bharat Gold Mines Limited, gold production has decreased due to gradual depletion of ore reserves in Mysore Mine, severe rock bursts, absence of high grade ore, suspension of uneconomical stopes, etc.

(d) With a view to increase production, Bharat Gold Mines have taken up schemes for exploration in Kolar Gold Field and in Ramagiri Gold Field, opening of deeper legels, mechanisation of certain operations, improvement in sand stowing, increasing compressed air pressure and reopening Nine Reefs Mine.

Expenditure in Kerala on national highways

4223. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Central Government on various National Highways in Kerala State during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 ;

(b) whether the expenditure incurred in Kerala State during the aforesaid years was much smaller as compared to other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) The required information is given below:

Year	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs
1971-72	157.85
1972-73	438.94
1973-74	321.28

(b) and (c) The position differed from State to State and from year to year. While in several cases, the expenditure in Kerala was more than certain States, in other cases it was less in varying degrees as compared to some States. It is not possible to give any comparative reasons for this variation as factors governing expenditure (e.g. length of National Highways in each State, cost of sanctioned schemes, their stage of preparedness for starting the works like finalisation of tenders, progress of works etc.) differ from State to State and from time to time.

Development of major and minor harbours on coastal lines of Kerala

4224. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :
SHRI VAYLAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to develop major and minor harbours on coastal lines of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) The port of Cochin on the Kerala coast has already been developed as a major port by the Central Government. To meet the requirement of handling the anticipated traffic, requisite works have been/or proposed to be taken up viz.:—

(i) 4 wharf-cranes ordered earlier are expected to be delivered shortly;

(ii) extension of the open berth upto 808 ft. has been completed;

(iii) Q-9 berth is proposed to be converted into a container berth firstly by providing a container marshalling yard, freight station, rail and road facilities, loading arrangements tractors and trailers and secondly by providing more sophisticated equipment required to handle container traffic when it builds up. Temporary facilities have been provided at Q-5 berth for handling container ships;

(iv) Preliminary work on a scheme for a fertilizer berth has been carried out; interim arrangements are being made at Q-10 berth by constructing two barge-jetties.

(v) The proposal to construct a super tanker oil terminal in Bolaghatty is at an advanced stage of consideration for sanction in consultation with the authorities concerned

Ports other than major ports figure in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the executive responsibility for their development vests in the State Governments concerned. The Centre, however, renders technical assistance to the State Governments for the development of minor ports, wherever necessary. Besides, loan assistance was also rendered for the development of a specified minor port covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Fourth Plan. The Minor Port of Baypore in Kerala was selected for such assistance. The scheme for Baypore as approved includes work relating to dredging formation of reclamation bund, acquisition of harbour crafts, provision of navigational aids, stream mooring buoys etc. Against the Plan Provision of Rs. 111.96 lakhs, a loan assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been given upto 1973-74. An amount of Rs. 22 50 lakhs is being sanctioned for the year 1974-75.

Development of minerals found in Kerala

4225. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2451 on the 6th March, 1975 regarding untraced minerals in Kerala and state:

(a) the extent to which these minerals were developed and utilised during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) whether Union Government have formulated any scheme for the Fifth Plan based on mineral deposits in that State; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) The minerals which were being exploited during 4th Five Year Plan in Kerala are fireclay, Kaolin, limeshell sillimanite, silica sand and other sands. Value of mineral production in Kerala during the Fourth Plan was of the order of Rs. 5,50 crores.

(b) While during the Fifth Plan, no major mineral based project is proposed to be taken up in Kerala in the Central Sector Geological Survey of India is stepping up the pace of mineral investigations in Kerala. Plan assistance is also being provided to the State Government of Kerala for a number of schemes aimed at more detailed collection of geological data, necessary for taking a view on the exploitation of the mineral deposits. Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is also carrying out systematic investigations for re-estimation of reserves of atomic minerals, in the areas held under lease by M/s. Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd., a Government of Kerala Undertaking. Mineral Exploration Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, is presently engaged, at the instance of the State Government, in detailed investigations for limestone in Walayar.

(c) Till now allocation for different projects in the 5th Plan have not been finally decided and the funds are being allocated on the basis of requirements.

Shortage of medicines in Kerala

4226. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines are not available in district headquarters and divisional/block headquarters level hospitals in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give some special grants to Kerala State for medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) : (a) The Government of Kerala have reported that there is shortage of certain items of medicines in Hospitals in Kerala due to incomplete supply by the firms with whom orders were placed. It has, therefore, not been possible to supply full quota of medicines according to the allotment for each institution. As and when supplies are received, the State Government will ensure that the medicines, as per the indents, are supplied within the ceiling.

(b) There is no specific proposal under consideration of the Central Government for giving grants to Kerala for purchase of medicine.

Ships under S.C.I. and Indian Steamship Company

4227. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships under Shipping Corporation of India and India Steamship Company:

(b) whether there is any complaint about malpractices in purchase and under invoicing in the ships of India Steamship Co.; and

(c) the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) As on 28-2-75, the position is as under:—

Name of Company	No. of vessels
Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	117
India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta	18

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to hold conference of non-aligned countries in India

4228. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was approached by the Non-Aligned countries in the last Non-Aligned Summit to hold a Non-Aligned Countries Conference in India; and

(b) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir. The next Non-Aligned Conference will be held in Sri Lanka.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Billet Project by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation

4229. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has a proposal to set up a steel billet project in the State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation proposes to set up an industrial undertaking near Kothagudam for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of Mild Steel and High Carbon Steel billets and 20,000 tonnes of Wire Rods per annum. An Industrial Licence has already been granted to the Corporation on 30-7-1974 and work on the project has commenced.

Refusal by non-diplomatic personnel in Indian Mission abroad to return home on expiry of tenure

4230. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of non-diplomatic personnel working in various Indian Missions abroad had refused to return home on expiry of their tenure and have even tendered resignations from their respective posts, and had preferred to stay abroad and seek new jobs in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of such personnel who refused to return back to India on expiry of their tenure and had tendered resignations during 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of non-diplomatic personnel, under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs, who refused to return to India on expiry of their tenure and had tendered their resignations during 1973-74 and 1974-75 is 9 and 6 respectively.

(c) the officials concerned were directed to return to India and told that they would be liable to disciplinary proceedings for not complying with these orders. The terminal benefits and pensions have been withheld pending their return to India They will be debarred from employment in any Government office abroad. Orders have been issued for the impounding of their official passports

Discrimination against Indians in Guyana

4231. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum from the representatives of the Indians in Guyana alleging discrimination meted out to them by the Government of Guyana has been received;

(b) if so, the nature of the allegations made therein; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) The Government of India have received from time to time communications from some persons in Guyana containing allegations of discrimination against Guyanese nationals of Indian origin mainly in matters of employment in public as well as military services.

(c) Government of India are of the view that no useful purpose will be served by discussing a matter which falls within the domestic jurisdiction of a sovereign friendly country

Requirement of copper ore for Khetri copper plant

4232. DR. H. P SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the annual requirement of copper ore to feed Khetri copper plant and the annual availability by exploitation of the ore-reserves of the area as at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The annual requirement of copper ore to feed the Khetri Copper Concentrator is 28,75,000 tonnes. The actual production of copper ore during 1974-75 at Khetri Copper Project is expected to be 6 lakh tonnes.

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड में सैनिक भर्ती कार्यालय

4233. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड रेगुलर आर्मी में भर्ती का कार्यालय है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भर्ती अधिकारी के विरुद्ध गम्भीर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाते हुए उनके पास शिकायत पत्र भेजे गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो शिकायत-पत्रों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हां श्रीमन ।

(ग) और (घ) पांच भर्ती अधिकारी और भर्ती कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कुछ मिथ्या शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी जिनमें भर्ती में भ्रष्टाचार के कार्य करने के आरोप थे। इन आरोपों की जांच-पड़ताल की गई परन्तु उन्हें निराधार पाया गया । शिकायत करने वालों को भी उनके द्वारा दिए गये पत्रों पर नहीं पाया गया ।

सेन्ट्रल कमांड के अन्तर्गत छावनी बोर्ड

4234. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सैन्ट्रल कमांड के अन्तर्गत छावनी बोर्डों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन छावनी बोर्डों के अन्तर्गत सेप्टिक शौचालय बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या अन्य छावनी बोर्डों में सेप्टिक शौचालय बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है , और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न छावनी बोर्डों के बीच भेदभाव के कारण तथा औचित्य क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) :

(क) सेन्ट्रल कमांड में 29 छावनी बोर्ड हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमन् ।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा मकान मालिकों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें दायर करना

4235. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अधिकारियों ने छावनी बोर्ड कानून के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973-74 में कुछ मकान मालिकों के विरुद्ध इण्डियन पैनल कोड (भारतीय दंड संहिता), क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड (दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता) के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे दायर किये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ,

(ग) उन मुकदमों पर छावनी बोर्ड को कितनी धन-राशि व्यय करनी पड़ी , और

(घ) बोर्ड ने कितने मुकदमे जीते और कितने मुकदमों में हार हुई ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) :

(क) 1973-74 के दौरान दानापुर में मकान मालिकों के विरुद्ध छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा मुख्यत : छावनी अधिनियम 1924 की धाराओं के अधीन 17 मामले दायर किये गए थे ।

(ख) मकान मालिकों के विरुद्ध दायर किए गये मामलों के ब्यौरे निम्नांकित हैं :—

(1) छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम की धारा 268 के अधीन 4 मामले अप्राधिकृत निर्माण के लिये ।

(2) निर्माण करने के लिए विधिवत मंजूरी प्राप्त किए बिना निर्माण करने के बारे में छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1924 की धारा 184 के अधीन 4 मामले ।

(3) कतिपय उपद्रव करने के लिए छावनी अधिनियम 1924 की धारा 118 के अधीन 8 मामले ।

(4) एक मकान मालिक ने सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण कर लिया था अत : सरकारी कब्जे का अधिकार पाने के लिए एक विविध मामला दायर किया गया है ।

(घ) इन मामलो को दायर करने में 66 रुपए का व्यय हुआ।

(च) ये सभी मामले विचरण के लिए न्यायालयो मे अभी अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं।

विष्णु शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, गोपालगंज (बिहार) के कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि का भुगतान

4235. **श्री राघवलाल शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विष्णु शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, गोपालगंज (बिहार) फैक्ट्री कोड संख्या 192 क्षेत्रीय प्रोविडेन्ट फंड कमिश्नर, बिहार के अन्तर्गत है,

(ख) क्या मजदूर को सेवा निवृत्ति पर पूर्ण भविष्य निधि का भुगतान किए जाने या उसके घर मे विवाह होने पर आवेदन किए जाने के पश्चात अग्रिम राशि देने की व्यवस्था है

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को उक्त कारखाने के कितने मजदूरो के आवेदन पत्र सेवा निवृत्ति पर दावो के अन्तिम भुगतान के लिए और शादी के नाम पर अग्रिम भुगतान के लिए 1 जनवरी, 1973 से 31 दिसम्बर 1974 तक प्राप्त हुए, और

(घ) उनमे से कितने मजदूरो को भविष्य निधि का भुगतान किया गया और शेष को भुगतान न किए जाने के क्या कारण है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियो ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) निम्नलिखित के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रो की संख्या :—

अन्तिम निबटारे के लिये	विवाह सम्बन्धी अग्रिम
63	68

(घ) अंतिम निबटारे के लिए 62 आवेदन-पत्रो मे से, 11 मामले अन्तिम रूप से तय किये गये, 14 आवेदन-पत्रों को आपत्तियो के साथ और त्रुटियों को सुधारने के लिए वापस भेजा गया और 38 मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। विवाह सम्बन्धी अग्रिम के संबंध में 68 आवेदन-पत्रों में से, 36 मामलो में भुगतान किया गया है, 8 मामलों को आपत्तियों के साथ वापस किया गया है 24 मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। अन्तिम दावों को तय करने के विलम्ब, नियोजको द्वारा प्रपत्र 12 मे भविष्य निधि से परिवार पेंशन अंशदानों को अलग न करने के कारण है। अग्रिम सबंधी मामलों में स्वीकृति में विलम्ब, सदस्यो द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गये आवेदन सम्बन्धी प्रपत्रो के अपूर्ण और त्रुटिपूर्ण होने के कारण है।

Expansion of Copper and Zinc Projects at Khetri

4237. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated some schemes for the expansion of Copper and Zinc Projects at Khetri, near Udaipur : and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No expansion scheme has been formulated in respect of Copper Project at Khetri, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan However, schemes have been formulated for expansion of existing Zinc smelter at Debari (near Udaipur) and Balaria mine (in Zawar area of Rajasthan).

(b) The capacity of the existing Zinc smelter at Debari (near Udaipur) is being expanded from 18,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion is expected to materialise by 1976-77.

A new mine with daily production of 2,000 tonnes ore (with matching beneficiation facility) is being opened at Balaria (Zawar area, Rajasthan). The mine is expected to be commissioned in 1976-77 and attain the rated capacity by 1978-79.

Committee to study problems of Central Act on bidi workers

4238. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of All India Bidi Industry Federation has urged Government to appoint a high power tripartite Committee to go into the problems arising out of the Central Act on bidi workers and to find measures for placing the industry on a sound footing; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The All-India Bidi Industry Federation had submitted two memoranda dated the 16th April and 8th August, 1974. Their main suggestion was for appointment of a tripartite committee to consider various amendments proposed by them to the provisions of the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and Rules thereunder and to stay the implementation of the Act till such time as those amendments are carried out. They had also suggested that simultaneous enforcement of the Act in all the States should be ensured after the above amendments/modifications were finalised.

(b) It has not been found feasible to accept the suggestions relating to the appointment of a tripartite committee and to stay the implementation of the Act. The Act is to be administered by the State Governments and necessary action is to be taken by them.

Nepal to be a zone of peace

4239. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Coronation celebrations, the King of Nepal had proposed that his country be declared as a Zone of peace;

(b) if so, whether any elucidation had been sought from our diplomatic representatives in Nepal for any help which could be rendered by India in furthering this declaration; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and further measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. H. M. the King of Nepal made this proposal in a speech delivered on the 25th February, 1975.

(b) and (c) There has been no substantive discussion with Nepal on this proposal.

Ratio of civilian store keepers and service personnel

4240. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of civilian store keepers is maintained vis-a-vis service personnel in ratio of 20:80;

(b) if so, the strength/establishment of Airmen *vis-a-vis* civilian store keeping staff; and

(c) if not, the remedial measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The ratio of 20:80 in respect of civilian store keepers *vis-a-vis* Service personnel has been laid down in respect of Static Units only. Subject to marginal variations, however, the prescribed ratio is being maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

Civilian Officers in Defence Services and Ordnance Facories

4241. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of civilian class I and class II posts in Army, Navy, Air Force and Director General of Ordnance

Factories in respect of storekeeping staff *vis-a-vis* service officers;

(b) what is the ratio between the civilian officers and service officers; and

(c) whether a civilian officer is economical than service officer and if economical what remedial measures are taken by the Government to increase the civilian officers in view of economic crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Minerals Deposits in Kerala

4243. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quality and quantity of various mineral deposits found in Kerala by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to help the Kerala State Government for implementation of the recommendations of their task force; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The various minerals found by Geological Survey of India, in Kerala include 58.71 million tonnes of Iron ore with 31.46 to 41.24 per cent iron in Kozhikode district, 2.25 million tonnes of Limeshell in Vembanad lake of Alleppey and Kottayam districts, about 12 million tonnes of Bauxite with more than 40 per cent Alumina and less than 10 per cent Silica in Cannanore, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum districts, 43 million tonnes of China Clay in Quilon and Trivandrum districts, 13 million tonnes of Glass sand in Alleppey district, 0.08 million tonnes of Graphite in Ernakulam, Quilon and Trivandrum districts besides extensive deposits of Limestone, Ilmenite, Monazite, Sillimanite sands in the beach areas of the State. Besides, sporadic occurrences of Chrysoberyl have been recorded in different parts of Trivandrum district.

(b) and (c) The State Government is separately taking follow up action on the report of the Task Force. Meanwhile, the Geological Survey of India will continue to augment the efforts of the State Government in its search for minerals. For this purpose, G.S.I. has drawn up a sizeable mineral exploration programme for the 5th Plan period, which *inter-alia* includes mapping and drilling besides geophysical and geochemical investigations.

Reclamation of Land in Morena District (Madhya Pradesh) for Bangladesh Migrants

4244. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to rehabilitate migrants from Bangladesh in Morena District, (Madhya Pradesh) has been prepared;

(b) whether any survey has been undertaken to reclaim Chambal ravines in Morena District (Madhya Pradesh) to settle above migrants, and if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) by what time the reclamation and rehabilitation are proposed to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b) A detailed survey of ravine lands in Sheopur Tehsil of Morena District for resettlement of new migrants was undertaken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. A Pilot Scheme for resettlement of 200 new migrant families from erstwhile East Pakistan has been formulated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) It is difficult to lay-down any time-limit for the purpose. The proposal is,

however, being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries and the Planning Commission.

Water supply to Bhilai Steel Plant

4245. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhilai Steel Plant gets its water requirement from Admabad Tank meant for irrigation;

(b) wether to conserve water for Bhilai, water for paddy-third irrigation was not supplied in 1974 which resulted in failure of Paddy crop and drought in Balod and Durg Tehsils of Durg District; and

(c) whether the cultivators who suffered this loss would be compensated; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up W.H.O. aided Mosquito Research Unit in Pondicherry

4246 SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is finally decided to set up the W.H.O. aided Mosquito Research Unit in Pondicherry; and

(b) if so, the outlines of this project and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) It has been decided to shift the G.C.M.U project from New Delhi to Pondicherry.

(b) The objective of the project is to study and evaluate the feasibility of control of mosquitoes by use of genetic techniques. The three species on which the work will be continued are: (i) Culex fatigans, the ubiquitous nuisance mosquito of the subcontinent and the proven vector of filariasis in large parts of India, (ii) Anopheles stephensi, one of the vectors of malaria in India, particularly in urban areas, which has become resistant to DDT and other common insecticides and (iii) Aedes aegypti the prominently urban mosquito prevalent in most cities of India and the vector of drugs and shikungunya viruses.

It is expected that this project would be a nucleus for the development of a Vector Control Research Centre This Centre would investigate the problems related to control and transmission of diseases by mosquitoes and other insects using genetic as well as other methods.

The details of laboratory accommodation and other facilities required at Pondicherry are being prepared.

Man-days lost Industry-wise

4247 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the man-days lost in the first eight months of 1974 has been much higher than of its preceding year;

(b) if so, the figures thereof, Industry-wise; and

(c) the reason for such increase and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c) According to available information, the number of man-days lost due to industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) during January to August, 1974 was 28,532,417 (provisional) as against 11,974,532 during the corresponding period in 1973. The statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Libarary. See No. LT 9257/75] summarises the available information about the number of mandays lost by major

Industry Divisions during the 1st and 2nd halves of 1973 and 1974. The above industrial disputes were mainly over issues relating to wages and allowances, bonus, alleged indiscipline/violence, personnel matters etc. The Industrial Relations Machinery, both at the Centre and in the States, continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Relaxation in Qualifications by States for Ex-servicemen

4248. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions and guidelines have been given to States to relax requisite qualifications for filling vacancies in the case of ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the reaction of various States thereto; and

(c) whether this is being followed by the Centre too for recruitment henceforth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The relevant Central Government Notification issued on 26-10-74 which provides for certain relaxations of the prescribed educational and age qualifications in favour of ex-servicemen, for appointment to Class IV posts does not automatically apply to vacancies under the control of State Governments—nor can any instructions be issued to the State Governments in this regard. Nevertheless, State Governments have been requested, on 30-11-1974, to issue similar notifications in respect of Class IV posts under their control.

(b) Most of the State Governments are providing for relaxations in age/educational qualifications, in favour of ex-servicemen.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Permanent and Temporary Staff of Indian Council of Medical Research

4249. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of temporary posts for scientific and administrative personnel in the ICMR exceeds the number of permanent posts;

(b) whether, as a result, hundreds of scientists and trained research workers are retrenched every year, some of them even after completing their probationary periods; and

(c) the Government's reaction to the observations of the ICMR Review Committee (1968) about the adverse consequences of such insecurity of service conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) As against 600 permanent posts there are 1863 temporary posts in ICMR.

(b) It is a fact that the services of a few scientists and a number of auxiliary non-scientific personnel employed on *ad hoc* research schemes are terminated every year on closure of the research scheme. The names and other particulars of such retrenched staff are, however, circulated to all the Officers-in-charge of I.C.M.R. schemes and Directors of permanent centres, Medical Colleges and Research Institutes with the request that such retrenched staff may be absorbed against vacant posts under them.

(c) The recommendation of the I.C.M.R. Review Committee that as far as possible research fellows instead of Asstt. Research Officers, Research Officers be appointed on research schemes and if any technical staff was required for such schemes the services of staff working in the institutes should be seconded instead of recruiting raw hands, has been accepted by the Government of India. From 1973-74, only senior or junior research fellows are sanctioned in research schemes. It has also been decided that with

effect from 1-4-1975, the para-medical workers and class IV staff, if any required for these schemes will be employed by the institutions in which the scheme has been sanctioned on the scales of pay and allowances applicable to the staff in such institutions and they will be governed by the service rules of the institution concerned.

Liberalisation of Family Pension

4250. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide disparity between the service pensions of ex-servicemen who retired before 1st January, 1973 and those who retired thereafter;

(b) whether those who out-live the period of pension commutation, continue to receive only the reduced quantum of pension;

(c) whether the widows of jawans who died in service receive only Rs. 40 p.m. as family pension plus Rs. 4 per child; and

(d) if so, whether the above pension facilities are going to be liberalised in view of the steep rise in cost of living?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The amounts drawn by ex-servicemen consist of two elements—

(i) the basic pension; and

(ii) the *ad hoc* reliefs given from time to time.

As far as the basic pension is concerned, it is based on the quantum of pay drawn at the time of retirement. As the pays have been increased w.e.f. 1-1-1973 as a result of the decisions on the pay Commission's recommendations, there is bound to be a difference in the quatnum of basic pension between those retiring before and after 1-1-1973. Over and above the basic pensions Government have also sanctioned *ad hoc* relief to the ex-servicemen pensioners and this *ad hoc* relief is the same for those retiring before or after 1-1-1973. Besides, some relief has additionally been sanctioned for those who retired before 1-1-1973 so as to compensate them to some extent on account of their lower rates of basic pension.

(b) A pensioner can, if he so desires, forego a part of his pension and get a lump sum amount in lieu thereof. Commutation is done on the basis of assessed age of the individual. This is in the nature of a contract which cannot be revoked subsequently by either party; if the individual dies earlier than the assessed age, he has already drawn the full commuted amount, but if he lives longer than the assessed age, he has to manage with the same reduced pension as he has already drawn the full commuted amount.

(c) Widows of the Jawans who died in service prior to 1-1-1973 irrespective of the fact as to whether the death was related to military service or not, are given family pension at varying rates but it is ensured that this is not less than Rs 40 per month. The children of those whose death is held as related to military service are also granted children allowance subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 per month per child. In the case of non-combatants (Enrolled) besides the same family pension, the rate of children allowance is Rs. 3 p.m. per child.

(d) Yes, Sir. Action is being taken to notify the revised rates of ordinary family pension and special family pension in the light of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

New Mangalore Port Trust

4251. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administration of the old and new Mangalore Ports have been merged into one, with a common Trustee Board;

(b) if not, the reasons for maintaining two separate administrations;

(c) whether new hands are being recruited for the new port, while neglecting the claims

of the existing employees of the old port; and

(d) if so, whether the old employees of the minor port will be absorbed in the new major port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Since no decision has yet been taken for the constitution of a Port Trust for New Mangalore Port, the question of merger of the old Mangalore Port Trust with the New Mangalore Port Trust will be considered at an appropriate stage.

(c) and (d) Recruitment at present to the various ports is done according to the provisions of the recruitment rules. The question of absorption of the staff of minor port in the new major port will be considered when a decision is taken to merge the two ports.

दिल्ली के अस्पताल

4252. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उन अस्पतालों के नाम क्या हैं जहां सकत्राम तथा गंभीर रोगों का इलाज किया जाता है,

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला सहारनपुर से कितने रोगी दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में भर्ती हुए, और

(घ) कितने रोगी लोक सभा के सदस्यों की सिफारिश पर भर्ती किये गये?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं —

केन्द्रीय सरकार

1. विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।
2. सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना अस्पताल, मूलपुलिस लाइन, दिल्ली।
4. केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना अस्पताल, ओल्ड पुलिस लाइन, दिल्ली।
5. कस्तूरबा निकेतन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।

दिल्ली प्रशासन

1. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय अस्पताल, हरि नगर, नई दिल्ली।
2. डा० एन० सी० जोशी मेमोरियल अस्पताल, कर्जन बाग, नई दिल्ली।
3. जी० बी० पन्त अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।
4. मानसिक रोग अस्पताल, शाहदरा।
5. इर्विन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।
6. जेल अस्पताल, तिहाड़, नई दिल्ली।
7. पुअर हाउस अस्पताल, किंग्जवे कैम्प, दिल्ली।
8. पुलिस अस्पताल, राजपुर रोड, दिल्ली।

रेलवे

1. सेंट्रल अस्पताल नई दिल्ली।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधीन सक्रामक रोगों का एक अस्पताल किंग्जवे कैम्प में है परन्तु गम्भीर रोगों के इलाज की सुविधाएं दिल्ली के सभी मुख्य अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले से दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में कितने रोगियों को भरती किया गया है इसके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि भर्ती होते समय रोगी सामान्यतया दिल्ली में ही रहने वाले अपने सम्बन्धियों मित्रों के स्थानीय पते देते हैं।

(घ) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Criticism of Indian Ambassador by U. S. Secretary of State

4253. **SHRI DHAMANKAR**: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in 'The Times of India' dated the 26th

February, 1975 under the caption "Kissinger Chides Kaul Publicly";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Indian Ambassador's comments on the decision of U.S. Government to lift the embargo on arms supply to Pakistan have been in line with the reactions conveyed by the Government of India.

Payment by Bokaro Steel Plant to H.E.C.

4254. SHRI M. S PURTY. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprise has proposed to fix the price to be paid by the Bokaro Steel Plant to the Heavy Engineering Corporation for the equipment to be supplied for Bokaro's Second phase of expansion; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Bureau of Public Enterprises are assisting Bokaro Steel Limited and the Heavy Engineering Corporation in arriving at a mutually acceptable price for the equipment being supplied by the H.E.C. for Bokaro's expansion to 4 million ingot tonnes.

Cancer Medicine

4255. SHRI M. S PURTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a medicine for cancer has been developed in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are taking any special steps to help the research scientists in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) A potential anti-cancer drug, after preliminary screening in laboratory animals at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, is undergoing clinical trials.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have opened a twenty bedded research ward in the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital for the clinical trial.

A Committee of Experts has been set up to evaluate the results of the trial and assess the anti-cancer potential of the drug.

Implementation of Interim Report of High Powered Committee on Sainik Schools

4256. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the interim report of the high powered committee set up to look into various aspects of the working of the Sainik Schools; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) High Power Committee on Sainik Schools have not so far submitted any interim report to the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of C.G.H.S. Subscription Rate

4257. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to revise the rate of subscription from the beneficiaries of the Central Government

Health Service Scheme taking into consideration the rising prices of medicines and higher pay scales of doctors and other staff of the C.G.H.S.; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) The Third Pay Commission who considered this aspect have recommended "that the contributory basis of the Scheme as also the existing rate should be maintained". The Government have accepted this recommendation. However, a proposal for increasing the rates of contribution from higher paid officers is under consideration

Reimbursement to Central Government Employees for purchasing Medicines from open market

4258 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount reimbursed to Central Government Employees during the year 1974 against the medicines purchased from the open market which were not available in the hospitals of Delhi; and

(b) whether in spite of the presentation of receipts, the amount in full is not imbursed; and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The total amount reimbursed to the Central Government Health Scheme employees during the year 1974 against the medicines purchased from the open market and through the Super Bazar is Rs. 19,459.44 P.

(b) The full amount is not reimbursed as it has to be restricted to the cost of actual quantity prescribed and indented by the Medical Officer Incharge Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries.

Amount realised from Ticketless Travellers in D.T.C.

4259. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised by Delhi Transport Corporation from the ticketless travellers in D.T.C. buses during the months of December, 1974 and January, 1975; and

(b) the number of Inspectors engaged, for the operation during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The information required is given below —

	December, 1974 Rs.	January 1975 Rs.
i) Amount collected from ticketless travellers as composition fee.	35,907/-	31,990/-
ii) Amount collected from ticketless travellers as a result of fine imposed and realised by Mobile Magistrates	21,687/-	25,831/-
Total . Rs .	57,594/-	57,821/-
iii) Average number of Inspectorate staff deputed daily on checking duty . .	76	81

रेवन फैक्टरियों के कर्मचारियों को केमिकल फैक्टरियों संबंधी लाभ

4260. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या देश में लगभग 10 केमिकल फैक्ट्रियां अपने कर्मचारियों को लाभ दे रही हैं और यदि हां, तो इन फैक्ट्रियों के नाम क्या हैं और इन फैक्ट्रियों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनको

केमिकल फैक्ट्रियों सम्बन्धी लाभ मिल रहा है ,

(ख) क्या देश में रेयन फैक्ट्रियों के प्रबन्धकों ने अपनी फैक्ट्रियों को कपड़ा फैक्ट्रियों घोषित कर दिया है ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन फैक्ट्रियों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(घ) उनकी रेयन फैक्ट्रियां घोषित करवाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (घ) : सम्बन्धित राज्यों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यह यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कोहनूर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई के नौकरी से निकाले गए कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि और अंतिम वेतन का भुगतान

4261 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कोहनूर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई में स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारी कितने-कितने हैं

(ख) क्या कुछ कर्मचारियों का बिना कुछ भुगतान किये नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो कितने कर्मचारियों को और इन कर्मचारियों को दो मास का अंतिम वेतन न देने के क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) क्या नौकरी से निकाले गये कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है । यह यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

श्री राम रतन कोटा, राजस्थान के कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्ञापन

4262 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री 28 नवम्बर, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2474 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्रीराम रेयन्स कोटा, राजस्थान के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांग के संबंध में कम्पनी के प्रबंधकों को तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को ज्ञापन दिये थे और यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में मुख्य मांगें क्या थीं , और

(ख) क्या प्रबंधकों ने ज्ञापन को देखते ही एकदम बाद 1974 के मध्य में फैक्ट्री में तालाबंदी की घोषणा कर दी थी और यदि हां, तो प्रबंधकों ने कितनी अवधि के लिये तालाबंदी की थी और यह गैर-कानूनी कार्य करने के लिये दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Rehabilitation of East Puk Refugees outside West Bengal

4263 **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** . Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of former East Pakistan refugees and the places where they have been permanently rehabilitated outside West Bengal ,

(b) the number of refugees who have deserted these rehabilitation sites ;

(c) the State-wise break-up of the sites of rehabilitation, and

(d) the State-wise break-up of the funds allocated uptil 1974 for rehabilitation of these refugees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY) (a) and (c) A statement indicating the number of refugees from former East Pakistan given rehabilitation assistance in various States/areas outside West Bengal is attached

(b) Information regarding desertion of refugees since inception for areas other than

Dandakaranya is not available. However, after the liberation of Bangladesh, about 15,500 families of migrants who had come to India prior to 25th March, 1971 deserted from various camps and rehabilitation sites including Dandakaranya. In addition, 5071 families deserted from Dandakaranya since inception.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Sl. No	Name of State	No of families given rehabilitation assistance	
		Old migrants	New migrants
		(Rounded to thousands)	(upto 31-12-74)
1	Andhra Pradesh		996
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		2902
3	Assam	90	11928
4	Bihar	14	1967
5	Karnataka		892
6	Maharashtra		5265
7	Madhya Pradesh	3	4180
8	Manipur		145
9	Meghalaya		2138
10	Orissa	3	253
11.	Punjab		3
12	Tripura	69	5883
13	Uttar Pradesh	4	1241
14	Andamans	3	737
15	Dandakaranya	8	13057
16.	Other areas	1	
	TOTAL :	195	51607

*Excluding families who had left the rehabilitation sites on their own

आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथिक प्रयोगशालाओं पर छापे

4264 श्री महादेवक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथिक प्रयोगशाला तथा आयुर्वेदिक तथा एलोपैथिक औषध निर्माताओं के यहां छापे मारे थे, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्य वार संख्या कितनी है, इन छापों के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं तथा नकली औषधियों के निर्माण को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ख) राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Loss in extension of Bombay-Goa Steamer Service to Mangalore

4265 SHRI P. R. SHENOY. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the total loss that will be incurred if the Bombay-Goa Steamer Service is extended to Mangalore during fair weather,

(b) whether there is any representation to run this service by payment of subsidy to meet the loss; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to extend the existing coastal passenger service from Bombay to Goa upto Mangalore No representation for running such a service by paying a subsidy is under consideration. It will be difficult to quantify the subsidy involved in running such a steamer service. The operational expenses are bound to go up as such a service would take 48 hours for a round voyage and would, therefore,

require more on-board arrangements. The utilisation factor is also not known.

(c) Does not arise.

Subsidy to Coastal Passenger Shipping Service

4266. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastal passenger shipping services are run on loss at present;

(b) if so, the grounds on which some of the lines alone are stopped and not restored in spite of repeated demands and others are continued; and

(c) whether any subsidy is paid for running any of these lines and if so, the criteria on which subsidy is paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No coastal passenger shipping service has been closed in recent years.

(c) No subsidy is presently being paid to the shipping companies for running the coastal passenger shipping service.

Opening of primary health centres and sub-centres uder minimum need based programme

4267. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be allotted in the Fifth Plan for the starting of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres under the minimum needs programme; and

(b) the amount spent in 1974-75 and proposed to be spent in 1975-76 with details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Tentative allocation for Five Year Plan for opening new Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres . . .	42.58
Anticipated Expenditure during 1974-75 . . .	2.04
Amount proposed for 1975-76 .	2.02

Representation for realignment of national highway 17 between Gujjadi and Navunda

4268. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made for the realignment of National Highway No. 17 between Gujjadi and Navunda in Coondapoor Taluk of Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Comments of the Government of Karnataka and Chief Engineer, National Highways, Karnataka on the representation have been called for and are awaited.

Charges against management of Bhilai Steel Plant

4269. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum (dated the 9th October, 1974) containing allegations of corruption, favouritism and nepotism against Shri P. R. Ahuja, General Manager, Shri B. Mukherjee, Chief Engineer, Mines Department and some other personnel of the management of Bhilai Steel Plant, was submitted to the President of India;

(b) if so, the specific allegations made against each of the officers concerned, in the said memorandum,

(c) whether any probe was ordered into those allegations and if so through which agency,

(d) Government's observations on each of the main allegations made against the officers concerned, and

(e) what follow up action, if any, is proposed to be taken in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) to (e) Bhilai Steel Plant is one of the four steel plants under the company—Hindustan Steel Limited Such matters are within the purview of this company Such action as is appropriate will certainly be taken and that too as early as possible

Contracts to private firms for defence production

4270 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of firms in the private sector have been given production contracts,

(b) if so, the facts thereof and

(c) the total value of contracts given item-wise during the period 1972 to 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is seeking information in regard to orders placed for production by industry in the private sector for meeting Defence requirements If so the answer is in the affirmative

(c) Orders for meeting Defence requirements are placed by numerous authorities all over the country and the information required can be collected only by analysing all the orders placed by them from 1972 to 1974. However, the orders placed by the Department of Defence Supplies have been analysed and the value of orders placed on private sector and the items involved for the year 1972, 1973 and 1974 are given below —

Year	No of items	Total value (in lakhs of Rs.)
1972	1773	3319 82
1973	2906	2104 67
1974	3240	2959 96

The orders placed by the Department of Defence Supplies cover the requirements of equipment and parts of various types required by the Defence Services

Dialogue between India and China

4271 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister of India told correspondents of the Japanese National Daily "Asahi Shimbun on January 27 1975 that it is about time for India and China to establish a dialogue

(b) if so the facts thereof, and

(c) what positive steps if any are being taken by Government in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) The Prime Minister gave an interview to the "Asahi Shimbun" on January 24, 1975

(b) While talking of Sino Indian relations in the context of Asia she expressed the feeling that it was high time the countries of Asia got together to strengthen each nation individually and perhaps the continent as a whole

(c) Government of India for its part have made various gestures but still awaits a positive response from the Chinese side.

Launching a "Sterile Mosquito" experiment at Sonepat

4272. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in collaboration with the World Health Organisation had launched a "Sterile Mosquito" experiment at Sonepat;

(b) if so, the objectives of the above experiment; and

(c) the results of the experiment so far held and whether it has helped to the discovery of any clue of combating the mosquito-borne diseases and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): (a) The field experiment of Sterile Mosquitoes proposed to be launched at Sonepat from 17-2-1975 has been called off

(b) The objective of the experiment was to test the feasibility of controlling mosquito population by releasing chemosterilized sterile male mosquitoes

(c) Since the experiment has not been launched, the question of result of experiment does not arise

Change in 'SAIL'

4273 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the 'SAIL' holding company for iron and steel and connected industry has recently undergone a change,

(b) if so, the changes that have been made in the Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association;

(c) whether SAIL has any autonomy from the Ministry of Steel and Mines; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Steel Authority of India Ltd. has not undergone any change as such. Presumably the reference is to the transfer of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Ltd., to the Department of Coal under the Ministry of Energy. This was done in pursuence of certain changes in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules by which the subject of coking coal was transferred from the Department of Steel to the Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy.

(b) Only two changes have been made in the Articles of Association of Steel Authority of India Ltd. since its incorporation—One seeks to vest power in the Board of Directors to call an extraordinary general meeting of the Company whenever considered necessary and the other provides for the retirement of one third of the Part-time Directors (other than Directors representing the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission) at every annual general meeting instead of all such Directors.

(c) and (d) The relationship between the Government and SAIL is governed by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, the Articles of Association of SAIL and instructions issued by Government from time to time Within these limitations and for the achievement of the objectives for which the Company has been set up, the delegation of financial and certain other powers to SAIL and its working relationship with Government have been so arranged as to give it a larger amount of decision-taking power and enable it to take decisions on a commercial and cost-effective basis

Developing of management information system by electronic data processing centre of army headquarters

4274. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Data Processing Centre of Army Headquarters has developed a number of management information systems;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of these systems; and

(c) whether these are available to private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) to (c) A tailor-made Military Management and Operational Information System is being developed by the Army Headquarters Electronic Data Processing Centre in phases to meet the specialised requirements of the Army. By their very nature these facilities will be of no relevance to the private sector.

Revision of interest on Provident Fund of textile workers in Ahmedabad

4275. SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR Will the minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of interest allowed to Textile workers in Ahmedabad and elsewhere in the country on their Provident Fund amount;

(b) whether the said rate is very low and whether Government are considering its upward revision, and if so, when,

(c) whether the workers will be permitted to withdraw any amount from their P.F. deposits after 20 years and if so, how soon and in what manner; and

(d) if not, why not ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under .—

(a) The Rate of interest being allowed to the subscribers in the case of Unexempted establishments, including Textile Workers in such establishments in Ahmedabad and elsewhere, is 6.5 per cent per annum for the year, 1974-75.

(b) The rate of interest is recommended by the Board of Trustees on a year to year basis taking into account the earnings from investments. The Board at its last meeting in February, 1975 has recommended that interest may be credited, for the year 1975-76, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum provided the exemption limit for taxation of income from interest on Provident Fund accumulations under the Income Tax Act is raised from 6.5 per cent to 7 per cent. Suitable action is being processed in the matter.

(c) and (d) Members are permitted to withdraw their accumulations in accordance with the provision of the Scheme, on eventualities such as leaving service, in the event of superannuation on attaining the age of 55, permanent incapacity retrenchment, closure of the factory/establishment, migration for permanent settlement abroad, membership over 15 years and termination of service under a voluntary Scheme of retirement

Besides, non-refundable advances are also permitted under certain conditions for the purchase of a dwelling house or dwelling site or for construction of a dwelling house, marriage of daughters, post-matriculate education of children, serious illness, etc

11.58 HRS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Navy (Pension) Second Amendment Regulations, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI I B PATNAIK) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) Second Amendment Regulations, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 95 in Gazette of India, dated the 8th March, 1975, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9247/75]

Aluminium (Control) Amendment Order, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aluminium (Control) Amendment Order, 1975 (Hindi

and English versions) published in Notifications No. S.O. 134 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1975, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9248/75]

Notification under Maternity Benefit Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Maternity Benefit (Mines) Amendment Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 59 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9249/75].

MR. SPEAKER : The Calling Attention ; Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. Some Hon. Members *rose* —

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिंग अटेंशन से पहिले मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री पीलू मोदी के ऊपर कल चप्पल से प्रहार हुआ, वह हमारे यहां अपोजीशन पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, उनके ऊपर चप्पल चले यह बड़े ही दुख की बात है, हम लोगों को भी इस से बड़ी तकलीफ है और विद्यार्थियों ने चप्पल चलाई . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . .

12 HRS.

MR. SPEAKER : No please ; kindly sit down.

श्री अलिबख्श (बलिया दिल्ली) : होम मिनिस्टर बयान दें कि चप्पल किसने चलाई थी ?

MR. SPEAKER : I must say that I was really very sad when I read about it. After all this is not a very healthy practice in our body politic, but, what to do ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आज यह दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं, कहीं हास्पिटल में तो नहीं हैं, यह हम लोगों के लिये बड़ी तकलीफ की बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. Please don't take it lightly. I take it very seriously. This is a very very bad thing—what has happened. After all they are Members of Parliament, whether they belong to the Opposition or to the ruling Party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Before you take up the next item, may I make a submission ? We are not told by your office whether our notices under Rule 377 are accepted or not. If we cannot raise these urgent matters here, where are we to raise them ? A mill has been closed in Kanpur and today I got an alarming news from Tripura that the Leader of the Opposition there has been arrested under MISA. All the Opposition Leaders in the Tripura Assembly have been arrested under MISA. How am I to know whether my notice has been admitted or not unless I am informed by your office ? You should allow me after the call attention.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt. I try to accommodate many matters through call attention and whatever is left, can be taken up when the business for the next week is announced in the House during the week-end. It can come at that time. There is no question of its coming up now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Are we to take it that you have decided in your wisdom that when this question of business for next week comes up, members can come up under Rule 377 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Matters over which a statement should be made and if I think that that could be connected with the business for next week, I very often accommodate them.

श्री चोखेलाल जी (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा मुझे सुन लिया जाय—लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट के अनुवादकों द्वारा अभी से यू० एस० एस० आर० का अनुवाद हिंदी में कम किया जाता है। आप अपने अनुवादकों को ऐसा आदेश दें कि अंग्रेजी में यू० एस० एस० आर० के अनुवाद के रूप में इस नाम के किसी देश से हम लोगों का रिश्ता

नहीं है, उसका नाम सोवियत संघ होना चाहिये। यहां बार-बार रूस कहा जा रहा है, यह गलत बात है।

12.03 HRS.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported unilateral revolution of Rouble-Rupee exchange rate by the State Bank of USSR

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

> 'Reported unilateral revaluation of the rouble by the State Bank of USSR in relation to its rupee value and its adverse massive impact on repayment of credits to the Soviet Union.'

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Members are apparently referring to some press reports that have appeared in the last few days regarding the discussions now in progress between the officials of the Government of India and the USSR with regard to the exchange rate between the Indian Rupee and the Rouble.

The facts of the matter are that for some time now, and especially since March 1974, the State Bank of the USSR has been announcing periodically what it calls the "official exchange rate" between the Rupee and the Rouble. This rate differs from the exchange rate that has prevailed between the two currencies and which is determined strictly in accordance with the official gold content of the respective currencies. According to the Soviet authorities, the revised rates of exchange are arrived at by calculating the value of the Rupee by averaging the cross rates of the major currencies in the International market with the Indian Rupee. On the other hand, we have pointed out that the statutory gold content of the Indian Rupee remains unchanged. The rates now being quoted by the State Bank of USSR apply only to non-commercial transactions within the USSR. As some Hon'ble Members have referred to the impact of this action on credit repayments, I would like to clarify that credit repayments continue to be made at the official rate of exchange as determined by the respective gold content of the two currencies.

The Soviet authorities have, however, proposed that the two sides discuss further the question of the exchange rate between the Rupee and the Rouble. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, this is a difficult and delicate issue, and currently negotiations are in progress with an official team from the USSR on this subject. Hon'ble Members will, I am sure, agree with me that it would not be appropriate to discuss here at this stage the various isues involved in the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Finance Minister said that the State Bank of USSR has been announcing periodically what they choose to call the official rate of exchange.

There is some confusion here, because of the use of the term 'official rate of exchange'. The Finance Minister has used this term later in relation to repayment of credit. He says, repayment is being done on the basis of the "official rate" of exchange. There are two concepts of official rate of exchange. One concept is one that is held by the USSR ; and another concept is what is held by our Government. If two concepts clash like this, what is the way out ? Could we accept any official rate determined by USSR and call 'official rate of exchange' ? We would like to know this.

"Then how many such changes have been made ? It appears that these changes have been occurring from month to month, particularly, after March 1974. If the frequency is so rapid, one would imagine that it may turn out to be weekly changes. After dollar-devaluation in 1971, and the Smithsonian agreement in 1971, these changes in the ex-

change rate seem to be particularly rapid. How many changes have taken place after the devaluation in 1966 and particularly after 1971 ? It is done unilaterally or there have been consultations between the two countries ? Is it friendly relation only in respect of political and defence matters or is it also friendly relation in respect of economic matters also ? There should be consultation even on economic matters ; it must not be a sort of unilateral adjustment of rates The House would like to know whether the Government had to do anything with these changes or whether they acquiesced in the changes If they acquiesced they have not done something of which we could feel very happy. The hon'ble Minister says that credit repayments continue to be made at the official rate as determined by respective gold content of the two currencies.

Since, the hon. Finance Minister has tried to re-assure us that the re-payment is being made on the basis of the official rate of exchange, the question that would arise is whether the revaluation of the debt accumulated so far would not be according to the change in the parity rates of the two countries I am not asking with regard to the repayment to be made now but I am asking about the revaluation of the debts that have accumulated and whether that would necessitate the mark up of the order of Rs 400 crores as has been mentioned in many newspapers. That will mean the doubling of our credit to the USSR. May I know whether this mark-up has been demanded by USSR or it seems to be the inevitable result of the change in the parity that has been brought about

According to the Soviet authorities, the hon. Finance Minister has said, the revised rates of exchange are arrived at by calculating the value of the Rupee by averaging the cross rates of the major currencies in the International market with the Indian rupee. The comparison is apparently not valid because in the other case the cross rate would be arrived at by averaging the value of our currency in respect of the convertible currencies, and the two do not mix. The convertible currencies and the non-convertible currencies cannot be on par. It is the contention of the Soviet authorities that it should be on the same basis as it is in regard to the convertible currencies. Then I think, our Government should have pointed it out that the comparison is not valid. The Soviet rouble is not a freely marketed currency in the world and the value of the Soviet rouble is fixed almost arbitrarily without any reference to its intrinsic value in trade.

The hon Finance Minister has said the statutory gold content of the ruppee remains unchanged. The important question to ask is why then this divergence from the rate occurred in the past. We should have stuck to the old parity rate and should not have permitted the divergence from this basis to which reference has been made by the Finance Minister.

Is it also not a fact that the present trouble arises from the fact that whereas we have clearly defined the gold content of our rupee the gold content of the currencies of the East European Countries including the Soviet Union, are not clearly defined ? What is being done in that respect ?

May I also know whether the value of Indian rupee in terms of gold had appreciated some time back and yet we had stuck to the exchange rate that has been established between the two currencies. This should be an additional reason why the Soviet Union should be asked to stick to the old exchange rate by way of reciprocation.

Recently there has been a long-term agreement with Poland but Poland has not insisted on any change in the rate of exchange between the two countries If that is true of Poland then one could have expected that that should be true of Soviet Union as well. What has the Soviet Union to say in regard to this matter that whereas one country in COMECON thought it fit to stick to the existing exchange rate the Soviet Union is insisting on a new exchange rate ?

The Finance Minister probably seems to think that it would only relate to non-commmercial transactions. What has appeared in the newspapers gives an impression that the Soviet Union has been insisting on a contrary view. We would like to know the position in this regard also.

Finally, one problem that confronts the visitors from India in the Soviet Union is that his rupee has to be converted into the currency there. My point is if they are able to operate rupee account in Moscow then why are we not able to operate the rouble account in India?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member has raised many points and has also made many suggestions with regard to the matters which are currently under negotiation. Therefore, I am sure the hon. Member would not expect me to react to many of the points raised by him but I can assure him we will keep in mind some of the relevant points made by him while conducting negotiations.

Sir, I would like to put the problem in the proper perspective because an impression is being created that USSR is trying to create difficulties for us, and whereas on the political front they are professing friendship on the economic front they are creating difficulty. This is far from the truth.

Now, the question has arisen because of the international monetary situation in the world is in a fluid state. Therefore, how it gets reflected *vis-a-vis* socialist bloc is for consideration. This is currently under consideration.

As far as the present situation is concerned we are still operating on the basis of Rs. 8.33 per rouble and all our current transactions are going on that basis. Therefore, there is no question as far as commercial transactions are concerned which form the bulk of transactions. I am told 99.5 per cent of the transactions are commercial transactions and we are concerned with that only.

Only three issues would arise. What about the repayment of credits already taken? Secondly, how do we operate with the current transactions between USSR and ourselves? Third point, is with regard to the current transactions and the future re-payments. These are the three issues under discussion and certainly in these things we have to take into account the agreement which has already been in existence with regard to these transactions. It is on that basis that we have to negotiate and this negotiation is going on.

The negotiation is going on. Therefore, there is no question of anything being imposed on us. It is a question of mutual discussion with regard to the current situation which is not only in India but which has afflicted the world as a whole, including the developed world. It is in that context that the negotiations are going on. I want to give this assurance to the House that no decision will be taken which is likely to create difficulties for us on the economic front. That is the assurance that I should like to give.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Although we want that the delicate negotiations should be allowed to go on uninterrupted and that we should not do anything in the House which might come in the way, certain factual information could be shared with the House which the Hon. Minister has not chosen to do. We should like to know whether the present change which had been announced by them or even the changes in the past had been done after mutual consultations or unilaterally. If they are unilateral, the surmise would be that all these things are done by them and we have absolutely nothing to do in that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought I had made it clear in the Statement; it had been announced by them, not in consultation with us, taking into account what they call the value of the rupee *vis-a-vis* package of the other currencies. This is applied not to any commercial transaction which is strictly on the basis of Rs. 8.33 per rouble,

but it is with reference to tourist changing a rouble here or a few roubles there. As far as commercial transactions are concerned, we are strictly following Rs. 8.33.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The hon. Minister made a good and balanced statement and in the end he appealed to the House not to say anything that would embarrass the Government in their negotiations with the Soviet Union. It is a fact that we have pact, we have friendship with the Soviet Union, not from the day of Independence but even in the pre-independence days. The Soviet Union stood by us through thick and thin, it has used its veto in our favour in the United Nations. In that background we have to look at this exchange on rupee-rouble parity and gold reserves. The hon. Minister has categorically stated that the gold reserves have not dwindled in our country. We are maintaining the same parity with the Soviet Union also.

In this connection, I want to say that in India not only is the Government having gold; people in all the five lakh villages are having gold and if all the gold is pooled into one place, India will be the richest country as far as gold is concerned. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to fix a ceiling for gold, just as there is a ceiling on land and other things. In some places we have quintals of gold. There was a proposal when Morarji Desai was the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Now we have to go back to that proposal and collect all the gold so that we may have good parity with other countries. The rupee-rouble ratio was once 12 for 100 rupees; it came down to 11.39 and now it is likely to come down 8.66 It is not a good thing. In view of our friendship with the Soviet Union, the hon. Minister should press the point that there should be no going back on friendship. Let there be no ill-feeling in this country towards the Soviet Union which has been our friend for the last several decades.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I want to give this assurance again, there is no question of any unfriendly attitude either on the part of India or on the part of the USSR. This is being discussed in friendly atmosphere and I have no doubt in my mind that the conclusions would be for the benefit of both India and the USSR . . . (*Interruptions*). I do not think there is likely to be any difficulty with regard to finding acceptable solutions to this matter. Some suggestion was made with regard to gold available in the country. Already nobody can hold primary gold; it is an offence to hold primary gold.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Except the royal family of Jaipur.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: That is why we have taken it over now. There are no royal families now, there only ex-royal families But even there, as I said, we had not spared them. As for other things, when the holding is beyond a certain limit, they have to make a declaration. I do not think the time has come when we can mobilise all the gold and put it in one place. As a matter of fact in the international monetary system, we are trying to get away from gold standard to new standards on the basis SDR and that is being discussed now We may have gold for other purposes certainly but for monetary purposes, we are trying to get away from the gold standard.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): The news which appeared in the Press is quite different from the statement made by the hon Finance Minister. The headline was: USSR seeks revaluation in credit repayment—tough going on rouble rupee exchange talks. It is panicky and unfriendly headline.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Which paper?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Hindustan Times and Finance Express which belong to big tycoons. The hon. Minister has made a categorical statement. That the exchange rate was determined strictly in accordance with the official gold content of the respective currencies. I read in the papers that a team had come from Russia for negotia-

ting with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India and I hope that good will come out of these negotiations At this stage it is difficult for me to put a question which embarrasses the Government position and hampers the interest of the country But suppose the negotiations fail are you going to take up this issue with the Russian Government at a high political level so that whatever differences there are with regard to revaluing of the rouble or the rupee will be ironed out? What would be the fate of the targets set for export and import agreements, if rouble is revalued and rupee is devalued How much will they like to iron out the differences and remove the apprehensions with regard to the question of the revaluation of the rouble and devaluation of the rupee?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Current transactions already entered into are on the basis of 8 33 rupees per rouble, there is no question of any difficulty with regard to this I have already stated this With regard to newspaper reports I want to say that they are not only alarming but mischievious also and I am sorry to say that when negotiations are going on our newspapers are indulging in this kind of speculative news

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA What is mischievous about it if the appreciation of the rouble has taken place by 29 per cent? Devaluation of our rupee would be of that order What is the mischief in that?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I do not know whether the hon Member wants to judge by these headlines which have been read out by him That is why I wanted to know which were these newspapers If you look into the character of the newspapers then you can understand the headlines also Quite apart from that I want to say that the negotiations are going on

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) The Allahabad episode that we all condemned we read also from the same papers

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Policy changes colour according to the news and the sources of the news Let us not go into that But I want to say categorically that these are all speculative reports, to put it mildly—not mischievous but speculative reports Therefore, I am sure that even if an agreement is arrived at the official level ultimately it will be finalised only at the highest political level Therefore, whenever there are any difficulties I am sure we will be able to reach a satisfactory solution if not at the official level, at least at the political level

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhandhuka) The statement of the Finance Minister, I must say, is extremely disappointing Undoubtedly when negotiations are going on, it would be wrong to put him questions which would be of an embarrassing nature

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Why was it admitted then?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA None of these questions is of such a nature

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Why was it admitted then when negotiations are going on?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Negotiations can be going on all the time

SHRI H M PATEL I am somewhat surprised at Shri Indrajit Gupta intervening even before I have said anything I said it is understandable that we should avoid questions which might be embarrassing

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA The question was addressed to the Chair not to you, Mr Patel

SHRI H M PATEL I started by pointing out that I did not wish to put any embarrassing question Nevertheless when the Calling Attention Notice has been accepted and the Calling Attention is in respect of a piece of news which has appeared in the newspapers, then I think the least the Finance Minister could have

done was to give us the maximum possible information without endangering the negotiations. One thing that can always dispel the spreading of a wrong impression and rumours is to supply correct information. Why does the Finance Minister not tell us what exact arrangement there was between this Government and the USSR Government in regard to our transactions? I think he should have given us information first of all as to the nature of our arrangement hither to with Soviet Russia. Why is it that it has now become necessary for these negotiations to be undertaken? Was it at our instance or was it at the instance of Soviet Russia? If our previous arrangement with Russia was of a particular character and took care of the variations in the value of the rupee and the value of the rouble, then the matter would have been simple. Is there no such automatic arrangement for adjustment in our agreement? Evidently not. In 1966, when the rupee was devalued, a certain arrangement was made and it was agreed that the rupee would be valued in a particular manner. Again there has been a further devaluation because of the way in which the rupee is now linked to the sterling. As a result of that, Soviet Russia now claims that the rupee is being devalued further and a fresh arrangement should be arrived at. I would request the Finance Minister to tell us precisely at what point we stand today and what was the original arrangement. Since no automatic system exists for evaluating the fall or appreciation in the value of the rupee, what is the kind of arrangement that has been arrived at now? Is it by negotiations that such a change takes place or in some other way? If the discussions now taking place are what would ordinarily have taken place when there has been a fall in the value of one or the other of the currency; we take it that the value of the rouble never falls because it is never announced and nobody knows precisely what its value is? Will the Finance Minister tell us precisely what he means by this? He says in his statement:

> "I would like to clarify that credit repayments continue to be made at the official rate of exchange as determined by the respective gold content of the two currencies."

Is that the system that is in existence? It has been said, there are commercial transactions and non-commercial transactions. In respect of which transactions will this official rate apply? If the system of the official rate determined by the respective gold content of the two currencies is in existence, it is something that is automatically done. Where is the necessity for discussion or negotiation so long as the respective gold content continues to be the same? There has been no variation in it. Therefore, there should have been no necessity for any negotiations at all. So, clearly there has been some other understanding of which no mention has been made. I would request the Finance Minister to clarify that position. Earlier in his statement he says:

> "The rates now being quoted by the State Bank of the USSR apply only to non-commercial transactions within the USSR."

How do you regulate the non-commercial transactions between this country and Russia and the commercial transactions between the two countries?

In the *Financial Express* it is said:

> "For instance, due to an oversight by Indian authorities, earlier exports to USSR were not protected by the gold content clause. Similarly a dispute arose between India and Yogoslavia on the effect of the pound-sterling devaluation on certain contracts, but the two countries agreed, after protracted negotiations, to share the liability on a fifty-fifty basis."

This would seem to suggest that a similar arrangement is now under contemplation in your negitiations with Russia.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am afraid on the last question which he put, namely, what is the sort of negotiations that are going on, that is treading on delicate grounds. So, I would refrain from answering that question. But the hon. Member started by saying that my statement was disappointing; I do not know from what point of view. Perhaps, if I had said that we are in conflict with the USSR, that would have given him some satisfaction. But unfortunately, that is not a fact. I connot say something which does not exist.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It is a very cheap reply.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Might be cheap, but I have to answer the question.

The hon. Member wanted to know what is the basis of our agreement today. I thought I had given that information here. According to our agreement, the exchange rate between the rouble and the rupee was determined strictly in accordance with the gold content of the two currencies, and that continue to be the same even with regard to the various transactions which we are entering into even now. Therefore, there is no doubt about that.

With regard to the future, they wanted to discuss what should be done in view of the fact that we are linked to the sterling, that sterling is floating and appreciating and depreciating. Our point has been that this is purly a bilateral transaction and, therefore, we are not affected by that and so the existing agreement should prevail. These are matters which are under negotiations and we hope to come to some satisfactory arrangement with regard to these things.

Then I come to the official exchange rate on the basis of the value of the rupee when compared to a basket of foreign currencies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But they are convertible currencies mostly.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Still, they have some relationship with the rouble also. It is not as if they are completely isolated economies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But rouble is not a convertible currency.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The question is how this new exchange rate is being operated. For non-commercial purposes withm the USSR, for example, a tourist goes there and he wants to convert a rouble into a rupee or a rupee into rouble, for that the new official exchange rate which has been announced was being operated. But, as I have already pointed out, that forms only less than one per cent of the total transactions between USSR and our country. As far as commercial transactions are concerned, even now we are continuing to have the same agreement and we are functioning under the same agreement. How the international monetary situation, which affects the value of the rupee also, how it gets reflected is a matter which we are currently discussing with the USSR.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since you in your wisdom have admitted this Calling Attention Notice, Sir, I take it that it has been your assessment and Judgment that this notice does not cause any embarrassment to the USSR, nor does it mean any fissures being created between the USSR and India.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : It depends on the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We accept your assessment and judgement and, respecting your judgment, we would like to ask some specific questions.

It is very clear that all the changes that have been introduced so far in the exchange rates have been unilateral. I can understand a situation that under the pressing and compulsive situation occasionally, if there is an announcement of a change in the exchange rates between the

rouble and the rupee by USSR; one can understand it. But I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether it is not a fact that the USSR has been altering the exchange rates between the rouble and the rupee quite frequently? Following the devaluation of the rupee in 1966, is it not a fact that the exchange rate was fixed by USSR at 12 roubles for Rs 100? Again, after the Smithsonian Agreement of December 1971, is it not a fact that when the dollar was devalued the USSR again changed the exchange rate to 11 39 roubles for 100 rupees? Again, in March 1974, is it not a fact that there was a further depreciation of the rupee to 9 5 roubles for 100 rupees? A very interesting fact is further fluctuations and unilateral changes from month to month

We have been told on the floor of the Lok Sabha that the changes in the rate of exchange monthwise were as follows —

	Rs	Roubles
1-3-74	100	9 51
1-4-74	,,	9 61
1-5-74	,,	9 50
1-6-74	,,	9 55
1-9-74	,,	9 47
1-11-74	,,	9 44
1-12-74	,,	9 27

With this periodic depreciation since then, at present, the exchange rate is 8 66 Roubles per Rs 100 It means, if we compare to 1971, there has been 38 9 per cent or about 39 per cent rise in the case of Rouble in relation to Rupee

As far as India's payment liability is concerned, it has almost been doubled Is it not a serious situation? It has gone upto Rs. 400 . . .

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are not paying on that basis. We are paying only on 8.33 basis.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Again, a very interesting fact is this. This is the Russian version, that is, the version of the USSR, as you may like it As far as the USSR's interpretation is concerned, their claim is that in the last 4 months, these changes and variations in the exchange rate have been introduced because of the fact that *vis-a-vis* the convertible currencies, the value of Indian Rupee has also undergone a change I am fully confident—even you will feel—that there is no intelligent logic behind this argument I do not know, just as the USSR has abolished private property, whether they have also abolished intelligent logic also There is no intelligent logic behind it. The Russian claim is unwarranted because the changes in the exchange parity of the rupee in relation to convertible currencies have nothing to do with the rouble The rouble is not a freely convertible currency and its exchange rate is known to be pegged at an artifically high level. It has no relevance to its intrinsic value in foreign trade and currency transactions. It is on this basis, the interpretation given by the USSR that these changes have been introduced *vis-a-vis* convertible currencies and probably the value of the rupee has gone down

Then, I would like to point out one other thing and I seek the explanation from the Finance Minister about it The exchange of goods and services between Indian and USSR on credit or on current account is governed by barter arrangements on rupee payment basis The prices are fixed separately for each transaction by negotiation The reference point in these transactions is the international prices of comparable commodities. There can be no question under these arrangements for the USSR to seek and for India to accept additional price advantage by exchange rate manipulations.

At the time of 1966 devaluation of the rupee, is it not a fact that the Soviet Union and other Communist countries of Eastern Europe managed to boost the prices of their deliveries and scaled up the rupee value of their outstanding credits If the gold clause in the contracts at that time provided some justification for adjustment of this kind there is nothing new in the prevailing conditions of floating exchange rates India must take a firm stand in the current negotiations on this issue and should not permit distortion in the price parities of the good and services which enter into exchanges between India and the USSR

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jamnagar) What is he reading from ?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I am in the bad habit of writing notes when I table a Call Attention Therefore, I always read from my notes If he has been listening to the debate, in order to save the time of the House, I always follow this procedure Of course I can not assure him the understanding power

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Instead of arguing with each other, you address the Chair

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I address the Chair But, unfortunately somebody interrupts You may direct him to maintain silence I had to quote figures and quotations

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA It is neither quotation nor notes

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE For instance, this is the statement made by the Finance Minister it is said

> "The rates now being quoted by the State Bank of the USSR apply only to non-commercial transaction with the USSR"

Here, I would like to know concretely what exactly is the concept of 'non-commercial transactions within the USSR' because various newspapers and even newspapers which have sympathies towards the Socialist countries have also expressed the feat as to what exactly is meant by non commercial transactions' I would like to ask a specific question whether the non commercial transactions would also include the purchase of arms made by India from USSR and whether they would be considered commercial or non-commercial transactions

Then Sir, I would like to ask a specific question regarding discrimination Unfortunately, under the present arrangement, what is happening is that if any Indian visits USSR, in that case, as far is the discrimination is concerned he has to change his rupee currency into roubles at the exchange rate that has been newly introduced that is at the reduced rate announced by USSR But at the same time, when any Russian visitor visits India, there is actually no reciprocal obligation at all and therefore, he can avail of the rupees lying at the disposal of the USSR in the trade account Then you will find that there is a discriminating attitude as far as Indians visiting Russia and Russians visiting India are concerned I think this discrimination must also be eliminated In this case I find that the attitude taken by Soviet Russia has some resemblance with the attitude that has been taken by the capitalist countries and the capitalist economics towards the developing economics like India Before I raise that question I would like to ask a specific question which apparently may appear to be irrelevant but it has got all the relevance to the ques issue before us Since the Russians are making the plea that because of the fluctuations in the value of the rupee, they were forced to make the changes, I personally feel and I had expressed the view a number of times whether it is not time for us that we should take a decision to change our attitude to our traditional link with the sterling and to insulate the rupee

from the fluctuations in relation to other currencies. I would like to know this. Since the USSR, a friendly country, is also putting that interpretation in defence of their changing the exchange rate, shall we not take a firm attitude that the time has come when we should take the attitude that our traditional link with the sterling will go. I want to know whether that attitude will be adopted in times to come.

AN HON. MEMBER : Float the rupee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes. It has been stated that "for commercial transactions the trade plans have specified the old gold parity rate of exchange.' However, in reality, what is happening ? In reality the export prices of Soviet products are seldom quoted in roubles whereas India's exports are almost invariably quoted in rupees. The Indian Government does not very often know what rate of exchange the Soviet Union is using in quoting its prices which for internally traded commodities are international prices converted into rupees at the rupee-dollar rate of exchange. This dualism in exchange rate only resembles the dualism the capitalist economies and the capitalist countries are showing to the developing countries like India. I am very sorry that even a socialist country like the Soviet Russia is taking an attitude which really resembles the attitude taken by the capitalist countries and the capitalist economies.

Sir, I had asked specific questions. If there are some questions which are embarrassing to the negotiations that are taking place, I myself will suggest that I do not want to answer those question. But there are other questions which are not embarrassing to the present negotiations. Therefore, I earnestly request the Finance Minister to give us specific and categorical answers to those questions.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Of course, the hon. Member has made a long statement and questions. But round and round, it comes to this. What are the areas in which the accepted exchange rate of Rs. 8.33 per rouble is applicable and where it is not applicable ? There is the other idea that they have inflated the price, etc. and, therefore, we are paying more than what is justified. These are some of the points he has raised. As I have already stated, *e.g.* he put a specific question, whether the many equipments we are purchasing are within the commercial or non-commercial transaction. It is a transaction covered by our agreement. Therefore, this Rs. 8.33 rate is applicable. When a tourist goes to USSR he can convert the rouble only at the exchange rate this is announced there as the official exchange rate. When a Russian comes here if he gives rouble for the purpose of exchange he will get Rs. 8.33. So, there is no question of our losing anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How will you operate the rouble account here ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Experts have gone into it and this is what is being done but if the hon. Member feels that we should go back upon it, it is a matter to be gone into. I am prepared to look into it. But I may point out that this matters has been gone into and everybody has come to the conclusion that this is the best under the circumstances to operate. If there is a different view, it is a different thing. But so far as this matter is concerned, enough investigations have already been done. We are doing our exports and purchases on this basis. Also, I may say, we try to find out what is the price in the international market for the corresponding commodity. When we find it advantageous, we purchase ; otherwise not. When we find it advantagous to purchase in our dealings with Russia, we purchase and we have derived great deal of advantages from this agreement. Various other points were suggested to be kept in mind when negotiations are conducted. We shall take notice of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are we going to change our traditional attitude and linkage with sterling ? That is what I asked.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This question has been gone into fully and we have been advised that the present system is the best under the circumstances, namely, to have link with sterling. Of course, there could be different views with regard to this. The question is whether we can operate in an independent manner, without having link with any other currency, with Sterling, or Dollar or German Mark, etc. We are continuously assessing the international monetary system and if at any particular juncture a different decision has got to be taken, we will not hesitate to do it. But we have been advised by the exports that under the present circumstances this is the best that we can do and this is going on all right.

12.58 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry) : I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) Report of Select Committee

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I beg to lay on the Table the record of the evidence tendered before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

13 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : I beg to move the following:

"That this House do appoint Shri C. M. Stephen to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Debendra Nath Mahata."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri C. M. Stephen to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Debandra Nath Mahata."

The motion was adopted.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PAYMENT OF EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTIES OF INDIANS IN PAKISTAN AND FORMER EAST PAKISTAN.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai.) : Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Commerce to an urgent problem in regard to the *ex-gratia* compensation about the enemy properties of the Indians citizens in West Pakista nand former East Pakistan. If the issue is not cleared by 31st March rupees three crores will go to the Consolidated Fund. Since 1971—1974 about Rs. 12 crores were allocated in each year's budget for payment of *ex-gratia* compensation to the claimants of their properties

in both West Pakistan and former East Pakistan. The Government of India announced a policy in 1971 that those people who had claims of having left property in West Pakistan and former East Pakistan they will be given 25 per cent *ex-gratia* payment in regard to the total value of their assets. After 1965 war the Indian citizens have claimed to have left properties worth Rs. 109 crores in Pakistan and on the other hand Pakistan has property worth about Rs. 29.6 crores in India. The Government of India got more than Rs. 25 crores in cash and it was said by the Government that these would be paid in the form of *ex-gratia* compensation to the extent of 25 per cent of the value of the property of the claimants.

The Custodian of the Enemy property in India is dillydallying with this amount. Since 1971—74 although Rs 12 crores were allocated yet they could spend only Rs 3.11 crores. This year the Government allocated Rs. 3 crores and only Rs. 64 lakhs have been spent. When I earlier raised the matter in the House and also wrote a letter to the Commerce Minister he informed me that he was hurriedly trying to do something for the claiments from former East Pakistan.

I also want to draw your attention with regard to the climants from West Pakistan Most of the claims of the Indian citizens from West Pakistan have been cleared in spite of the fact that there was a lot of difficulty in regard to verifying their assets and properties. In the case of claimants from former East Pakistan about 90 per cent of the cases are still pending. Thousands of people are roaming about in Calcutta and Bombay but nothing has been done. I had raised this matter in the House and also wrote to the Minister and put several questions. As a result of that a panel was set-up in Calcutta with two retired judges. That panel and the Chairman of the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Properties in India together decided and they sanctioned the claims. They approved the claims of over a thousand claimants from former East Pakistan. But, strangely, the Central Government, not only have refused to pay it, but, they are not giving the sanction even. Sir, suddenly, the Internal Finance Department, although they have nothing to do with it, say 'No'. They say that in regard to those people whose properties are worth more than Rs. 4 lakhs, they will be given 60 per cent of their total assets and in regard to those people whose properties are worth less than Rs. 4 lakhs, they will be given 80 per cent of their total assets. This is totally against the announcement that was made by the Government. So far, only Rs. 3.11 crores have been paid. This is totally against announcement made by the Government. This Internal Finance Department is going to deprive the legitimate due of these people, who have left all their lands and construction in former East Pakistan. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister concerned that he should immediately make a statement on the floor of the House as to what is the position of the *ex-gratia* compensation in regard to the claimants from former East Pakistan citizens and also, what about the recommendation that has been made unanimously by the panel that was set up by the Government in Calcutta? Why are they not agreeing to the recommendation which has been made by that panel? I would also like to know whether the Rs. 3 crores which have been allotted in this Budget for the payment of *ex-gratia* compensation will be paid to the claimants from former East Pakistan? Sir, this is a matter which is very urgent. Unless this is paid before 31st March, this year also, this Rs. 3 crores will go back to the Consolidated Fund of India. This is very urgent matter and a statement should be made by the Government immediately.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a small submission. Cotton and Tobacco growers from many villages of Guntur and Prakassam districts of Andhra Pradesh are conducting satyagraha before the State Government offices in various taluks of these districts demanding of the

Government to fix up fair rates for their produce and also purchase the cotton stocks through the Cotton Corporation of India. Similarly, the virginia tobacco growers. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : How it is relevant here?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the interests of the cotton and tobacco growers should be safeguarded.

Sir, the virginia tobacco growers are also sustaining loss. The monopoly companies in tobacco trade actually are paying Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per quintal instead of Rs. 850 per quintal which they agreed in the presence of Government representatives.

While the costs of cultivation of these products are going up on the one hand, the prices of these products are falling down abnormally. The cultivators are forced to make distress sales and they are not in a position even to pay taxes to the Government. The Government is resorting to forceful collection of taxes by auctioning the properties of cultivators. Therefore, Sir, I raise this matter under Rule 377 and I would request you to ask the Minister concerned to make a statement in this regard.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Sir, I would like to make a submission.

MR SPEAKER You cannot force yourself on me like this. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Sir, five MLAs have been arrested under MISA.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What is the rule that you are following?

MR. SPEAKER;: I am not permitting it. I have not called any one of you. Mr. Malder wanted to make a submission for one minute. I did not know what it was going to be. He brought in a State matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, he will simply mention.

MR. SPEAKER : This is basically very wrong.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, let him meet you in the Chamber and explain.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Five MLAs of the CPM in Tripura had been arrested; all the other opposition MLAs had been suspended.

MR SPEAKER : This is basically wrong.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Let him meet you in the Chamber.

MR SPEAKER It is already there; I examined it and I do not allow it. He suddenly gets up and says that some MLAs had been arrested? You have framed these rules and if you do not observe them, what is to be done?

GUJARAT BUDGET, 1975-76—GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GUJARAT), 1975-76 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1974-75

MR SPEAKER . We shall take up items 10, 11 and 12 together Mr Chavda wanted to raise some objection Now, when he speaks he can mention all this He will be called and he can mention all those matters Then the Minister will reply. I think it cannot come in a point of order. I will call him in due course.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): This is violation of article 199.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, you can raise the matter. He will reply to it. If it is violation, anybody can go to court and get it rescinded; as Mr. Sezhiyan did.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): We should be able to resolve these things; and

an individual cannot fight the Government every time.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): If Shri Chavda is raising a point of order on certain constitutional matters and is not speaking on the contents of the budget, kindly allow him to have his say.

MR. SPEAKER: He has written to me that he wants to raise some objections. All right; let him say what he wants to say now.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I want to raise a point of order under rule 376 (2).

The Gujarat Government has imposed "Backdoor taxation" of Rs. 22.9 crores on the people during the current year without the assent of Parliament. This "backdoor taxation" will bring in a total revenue of Rs. 34.50 crores during 1975-76.

Replying to a question at a press conference regarding "Backdoor taxation" the Governor, Shri K. K. Vishwanathan clarified that it was not necessary to go before Parliament in case of changes or alterations in sales tax and hike in other duties. This could be done through notifications.

Constitutionally, any change or alteration or imposition of any tax or any matter incidental thereto falls within the purview of a Money Bill. According to Clause 1(a) and (g) of Article 191 of the Constitution which reads as follows —

> "A Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains

(a) the imposition, abolition, remission alteration, or regulation of any tax; or

(g) any matter incidential to any of the metters specified in sub-clause (a).

There is President's rule in Gujarat and according to sub-section (1) to (4) of Section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1974, any change in any tax can be done by enacting a Bill as a President's Act.

But before enacting, the Bill must be considered in the consultative committee of Members of Parliament and the President's Act should be laid on the Table in both the Houses of Parliament so that either House of Parliament may direct any modifications to be made in the President's Act.

Therefore, no change or imposition in the sales tax, vehicle tax etc. can be done through notification.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member says about some taxation about which some decision had been taken; here it is not yet before the House. How can that be brought now? He can raise that matter independently not in this manner. How can it arise out of this. I am sorry; not at this stage. You can raise it some other time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I have written to you a note I want to raise three points on the procedure adopted in the presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1974-75. Yesterday, the hon. Deputy-Speaker was pleased to observe as follows when I raised certain points of order.

MR SPEAKER: The hon. Deputy-Speaker is here, he knowns the full background I do not want to break that continuity

13.18 hrs.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR: Before you ask Mr. Sezhiyan to make his point, we want to know what happen to our cut motions?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have not started the discussion.'

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiraympil): Can I make a submission on another mater?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already taken up items 10, 11 and 12.

He is on a point of order relating to these items.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yesterday you were pleased to observe on my point of order.

> "Let us close this point. There is no more new point. The statement has been laid. I would only put this for the record and consideration of the Government: where you thought it necessary to quote article 115(1) (b) in relation to excess which is quite regular and does not give rise to any controversy, would it not have been better if you had also quoted 115 (1) (a)?"

Just to put the record straight, here the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Gujarat 1974-75 also quote the wrong article 205 (2).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We can leave that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I only want to point out that it should have been under article 205(1)(a).

You have been pleased to say that the matter should be taken to the Rules Committee. But what happens to statement already laid for which I do not get any chance? After it is laid, it is circulated. That is a point which we will take up in the Rules Committee.

Coming to the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1974-75 I have got three important points of order. I will summarise them, Though I have written a long letter to the Secretary-General which I am told has been forwarded to the Minister also. I hope the Minister will be able to give a reply.

While I do not want to go into the details of any of these cases, I shall take up the basic principles that affect Parliament's authority in the grant of funds and in not following the Constiutional provision In the Supplementary Grants Appropriation No. 1 it has been stated:

> "The State Government sanctioned additional Dearness Allowance to its employees w.e.f. 1st January, 1974, 1st March, 1974 and 1st May, 1974. Pending computation of the additional requirements under each Demand a lump sum provision of Rs. 5.6 crores was included under Grant No. 24 of the Budget Estimates of 1974-75 as likely expenditure resulting from these increases in the rates of Dearness Allowance. The provision of Rs. 5 6 crores under Demand No. 24 will now be surrendered and Supplementary Grants have now been sought under the relative Demands"

They had simply asked for a lump sum grant of Rs. 5 6 crores in the Budget Estimates of 1974-75. They have been paying whatever was due out of this amount, but they have not been debiting Demand No. 24. The Demand has been kept intact and they are surrendering it now. But they have been debiting it to other heads That means they have been debiting the amount to heads for which it was not provided by the Budget Estimate of 1974-75. They have not debited the amount where Parliament authorised it This is not only improper budgeting, it also goes against the principles of budgeting and the Constitutional provisions

In the Budget Estimates of 1974-75 at page 34 it is mentioned: Finance Department Demand No. 24, Major Head 268, Other Expenditure, Rs. 568.10 lakhs. It is stated there "total other revenue expenditure pertaining to the Finance Department" Therefore, Rs. 5.6 crores was meant for some expenditure of the Finance Department, it was not meant for any other Department. In the Explanatory Memorandum given by the Goverament also, nothing has been mentioned of this item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am being inhibited here. The documents are not before me.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I can lend mine.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We should make it a practice to have all these here.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In the Explanatory Memorandum on the Government of Gujarat 1974-75 Budget Estimates at page 15 it has been stated:

> "The estimates of expenditure take into account the increase in the rates of Dearnes Allowance and the interim relief so far sanctioned by the Government."

Because provision was made in the last Budget I want to go into the question of this Rs. 5.6 crores. Now they are making it appear that it was meant for other Departments whereas it was not mentioned so originally.

The purpose for which it was given was for some expenses of the Finance Department. It is also stated: "the estimates of expenditure take into account the increases in the rates of DA and interim relief so far sanctioned by the Government of Gujarat during the current financial year. No provision is, however, made for such increases which may be required to be sanctioned by the Government hereafter." This is what was stated in March last year Afterwards, the State Government sanctioned increased rates from 1st May also In the Demand for Rs. 5 6 crores, they had not taken into account any of these things. That is what they themselves say: "they did not take into account the likely burden which the State Government may have to bear during 1974-75 as a result of the recomendations of the Second Pay Commission appointed by the State Government and the decision of the State Government thereon." Whatever they have allotted is not intended to cover any of the extra burdens likely to occur by way of additional DA, etc. to be sanctioned by the State Government. Now in the Supplementary Demands presented in March 1975 they come round and say:

> "Pending computation of the additional requirements under each Demand, a lump sum provision of Rs. 5.60 crores was included under Grant No. 24 in the Budget Estimates, 1974-75 as likely expenditure resulting from this increase in the rates of DA."

They did not say it in the original budget given for 1974-75 nor in the explanatory memorandum. My point is basic. They ask for a Demand under a certain head — Demand No. 24. They did not utilise it. They are surrendering it and debiting so many other heads probably to the tune of Rs 5 6 crores. An amount granted for a particular demand and a particular direction cannot be changed without the specific authority of this House. If they had not paid any of these things till the time this House passes the Supplementary Demands and the Appropriation Bill, I will have no quarrel. But my understanding is they have already spent it under different heads on different demands other than Demand No. 24 for which this amount of Rs 5 6 crores was meant. This is irregular because they have not got the sanction of Parliament to do it

I come to advances from the contingency fund I have raised some points about 20 to 30 items for which I may be getting a reply later on. Without going into details, I may submit that the contingency fund has been provided to meet unforeseen expenditure, as against the Consolidated Fund, withdrawals from which cannot be made without an Appropriation Act duly passed by Parliament. But the practice of this Government has been, as revealed in the supplementary demands, to use the contingency fund as a running account without fulfilling the provisions of the Constitution. I can give so many examples where the expenditure could have been clearly anticipated but still they indulged in making withdrawals from the contingency fund.

For example, under Demand No. 40 they have taken Rs. 1.98 lakhs on 9-1-75 towards employment promotion programme. This cannot be an unforeseen scheme.

Demand No. 42—Rs. 2 lakhs taken on 15-1-75 for "issue of new household ration cards in booklet forms in Gujarat". This cannot be an unforeseen expenditure.

Then, take for example Demand No. 53. It is stated:

"Government has decided to contribute share capital to the Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association and paid an amount of Rs. 5.95 lakhs by sanctioning an advance from the Contingency Fund on 1st February, 1975. An amount of Rs. 4.18 lakhs is available by way of reappropriation from savings."

Is this an unforseen expenditure, *viz.*, contribution to the share capital of the Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association? This House was sitting in December; on the 9th December the Supplementary Demands were placed before this House and again on the 17th December another Supplementary Demand was placed before the House. Yet, on the 1st of February, they have taken this amount from the Contingency Fund of India. Why could they not take another supplementary demand after waiting till the House meets?

Again take Demand No. 55, page 25 where it is stated:

"This has necessitated the withdrawal of an advance of Rs, 5 crores from the State Contingency Fund on the 10th of February, 1975, which will be recouped after the Supplementary Demand is passed."

It is mentioned in the beginning:

"Due to recent rise in fertilizer prices, increase in the rate of interest and drought conditions prevailing in most parts of the State, the demand for fertilizer has gone down considerably."

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Drought is unforeseen.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It is mentioned that the Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Society and various cooperative societies have accumulated sizeable stocks of fertilizers. The prospect of consumption of fertilizer till the next kharif are rather bleak. Till then the various cooperatives and the Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Society will have to store fertilizers. So, this is a help given to the cooperatives to lift their stocks. This is not a contingency which could not be foreseen.

Again, take Demand No. 56 where Rs. 10 lakhs has been taken on the 15th February, when the House is meeting on the 17th.

Again, there is another amount here, not in crores but one lakh. Under Demand No. 66 it is mentioned that an advance of Rs. 9.51 lakhs has been obtained from the State Contingency Fund on the 5th February "to meet the immediate expenditure in connection with the birthday centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel." Could they not foresee it? It would have been known even hundred years earlier when the birth centenary of an eminent person should be coming. But what happens is that the State Government takes out of the Contingency Fund, on 5th February, a sum of Rs. 9.51 lakhs. Was it unforeseen? They themselves say that a Sub-Committee was appointed; then why take recourse to this once the Committee started functioning? They knew that the centenary was falling on such and such a date. Is this the respect shown to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel —that only in the month of February they thought they should celebrate it and went and applied for advance and got it? Probably Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was not of the same stature as Bhagwan Mahavir; But for Bhagwan Mahavir also they have done the same thing! That was the birth centenary; but for the 2500th anniversary also they had to go to the Contingency Fund and take an advance. They have said:

"As suggested by the Government of India" (so it is not their own inspiration) "the State Government has constituted a State Level Committee for celebration of the 2500th anniversary of Bhagwan Mahabir Nirwan. The Committee has chalked out the programme and the State Government has sanctioned Rs. 15 lakhs in the aggregate to be spent in the two financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76. As there is no provision for this purpose in the current year's Budget, an advance of Rs 2 lakhs was obtained from the State Contingency Fund on the 15th February 1975".

I would like to know why this was not included in one of the supplementary demands taken up on the 9th December and 17th December, 1974.

Then, again, I can give you so many other instances There is the Demand No 69 for Housing

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would advise the Minister of State for Finance to listen carefully. These are very important points and if this House does not discharge its function as a watch-dog over money then it is not worth the name. I am allowing Shri Sezhiyan to raise this point because I do not want—as I said yesterday—the Executive to get away with anything and take the House for granted. I do not understand how, just two days before the House was to meet, they thought it necessary to take money out of the Contingency Fund in anticipation that this House will just blindly agree to it. This is not the way the House should be looked at.

This House has to grant every single ple Without this House's giving any money, no money can be spent.

It is unfortunate that the State of Gujarat is under the supervision of the House and under my Chairmanship at the moment.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Taking Demand No 69, for construction of low income group housing scheme for Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward sections of the society a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been taken from the Contingency Fund on 2nd January, 1975. Didn't they know that housing schemes should be given priority? Why wait till the Contingency Fund facility came their way?

I will cite yet another case. Demand No. 84 on p. 44 is very revealing.

"Government has recently decided to set up the Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation. To enable the Corporation to meet its preliminary expenses, Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1 lakh by obtaining an advance from the Contingency Fund on 17th February, 1975".

So, on the very day Parliament was to meet, they took Rs. 1 lakh for setting up the Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation. I am not concerned with what amount was taken, but why do so when the House is sitting here? The setting up of the Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation cannot be an unforeseen expenditure.

I have written a detailed letter to the Minister as to when the actual proposal was put up by the State of Gujarat. I know the process—by which it would take months for the Government to put up the Corporation—but it should have been instituted sometime last year itself and they should have come before the House during the December Session. In December, two Supplementary Demands came up and in August also there was a supplementary. They couldn't wait for a few days till the House met, but on the 17th itself, as though to affront the House, they have taken an advance from the Contigency Fund to set up the Corporation.

Now, I come to Demand No. 127, p. 69 They have bought 21 tipper trucks for the work on the Narmada project. This is a continuing one. For this, they went to buy tipper trucks. I think, the negotiations would have been going on; tenders

might have been called and who gave the best ones would have been taken All this would have taken months. Still, they did not take the House into confidence They did not put this proposal before the House in December, 1974 Suddenly, on 14th February, 1975, they took an advance of Rs 26 lakhs from the Contingency Fund Is it such an unforeseen thing to buy 21 tipper trucks? Has it come as a calamity to the Government that they could not foresee it?

I can quote more things But my basic point is this The Constitution, under the relevant article, says that the Contingency Fund is there to meet the unforeseen expenditure May I know whether the Government has acted in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Constitution? I want to know, in all the cases which I quoted, whether there has been any unforeseen thing which demanded an immediate action of withdrawal of advances from the Contigency Fund Why was this House avoided? why did they not come with Supplementary Demands earlier? why did they take recourse to withdrawing advances from the Contingency Fund?

Why I am stressing this point is that for taking money from the Contingency Fund there is no rule It becomes a *fait accompli* Somehow, they take for granted that this House will pass it The House is not given an opportunity to discuss it, whether this should be done or not I know, all these Budgets are given summarily But there is a procedure The House gives a consent By taking withdrawals from the Contingency Fund, they have violated the spirit and letter of the Constitution As I have shown, these things could have been foreseen months ahead years ahead They have taken recourse to withdrawing money from the Contingency Fund This is highly objectionable and against the spirit and letter of the Constitution Therefore to that extent, they have violated the constitutional provisions

Then, I take up Demand No 49 P 22 This is of a different type Here is a supplementary Demand for the money already spent and for which there is no sanction in the Budget. Under the head "Half a Million Jobs programme", the apprentices training scheme for agro-industries under the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 1 49 lakhs The Supplementary Demand has been necessitated to meet additional expenditure on this account I do not know who sanctioned this one Of course, in the Budget provision, this sanction is not there If you go through this item, at the bottom, you will see A NEW MINOR HEAD" If we take the budget provision for 1975 76, the Demands for Grants for Gujarat for 1975-76, at the end the last item is Rs 1 49 lakhs under the head "Other Programme" This is the thing we are dealing with You will find there is no budget demand against that proposal

This amount of Rs 15 lakhs is for welfare of Scheduled castes The budget estimate for 1974 75 is Rs 15 lakhs, the revised estimate for 1974 75 is Rs 15 lakhs and the budget estimate for 1975-76 is also Rs 15 lakhs Under 'Other Programmes minor head the amount is Rs 1 49 lakhs, there is no budget estimate for that in 1974 75 head That means it is a new programme taken in the middle of the year without the sanction of the funds If you take the provisions of the Supplementary Demands of the Constitution you will find, that if there is a new service contemplated in the budget it should come only in supplementary budget, it cannot be spent and then you come But this has already been spent It is stated here that under the Half a Million Jobs Programme' an Apprentice training scheme for Agro Industries Centres under Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 1 49 lakhs Unless the Minister says that Rs 1 49 lakhs has not been spent the wording shows that the training has already taken place This amount is required for the year ending 31-3-1975 This is being passed now I do not think the training is going to be only for about a week

DY. SPEAKER : You have referred to Demand No. 49 of the Supplementary Demands of this year and then you referred to Demand No. 27 of the Demands for Grants for 1975-76. What is the connection?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : If you take the Demands for Grants for 1975-76, three particulars are given. One is the budget estimates for 1974-75, second is the revised estimates for 1974-75 and then the budget estimates for 1975-76. This is given for the purpose showing how much was the original budget estimate for 1974-75, and it there was any supplementary budget included and then it is given as the revised budget. Suppose originally I start with ten lakhs considering that it is sufficient for the purpose, but during the course of the year. If I thought that ten lakhs is not sufficient, I came to the house and got five lakhs more, the revised estimate will be Rs. 15 lakhs. Suppose ten lakhs was found more than required and I surrendered two lakhs, the revised estimates would be eight lakhs. This will show the fluctuation, and the budget estimate for the following year goes on approximately on a projection of these two.

If you see under the revised estimates, Rs. 1 49 lakhs is shown there. There is no budget estimate for this. They themselves have conceded that this was not thought of in the original budget estimate. This has not been provided in the budget estimate. This is sought to be brought now. My contention is that it has already been spent. This should not have been spent without the permission of the House.

On these three points, I would like to have the rulings.

Then Sir, I fully concur with the point of Mr. Naik. In India, who should control the budget estimates ? we allot the budget estimate, but at the end of the year, we find the budget is exceeded, or we are confronted with some of these contingencies of advances which are completely irregular. It is the duty of the Comptroller and Auditor General. In U. K. his name itself implies that. Comptroller is one who controls the flow of the amounts allotted in the budget, but in India, we do not have that. Therefore, this is the opportune moment when we want to stress that the function of the Comptroller & Auditor-General is not to be merely an Accounting Officer for this Government, he is not simply to draw the accounts for this government—that would be done by the Ministry itself—he should have the function to really do the control. In the UK not a single penny can flow out of the Consolidated Fund without the permission of the Comptroller. In India it is not. Simply the head of the Ministry draws out the funds and only at the end of the year, we are confronted with the fact that where only Rs. 10 lakhs were allotted, Rs. 15 lakhs have already been spent There is no provision, still they take it. These things happen in India.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made the point.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : This sort of indiscipline is happening because there is no real control in India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : Most of the points relate to procedure and/only one point the hon. Member raised regarding letters he has written to us. You will appreciate that he wanted information for nearly 40 items. Information on most of these items I have to get from the Gujarat Government. He wrote the latter on the 15th and it took 3 or 4 days to reach me. I laid the statement on the Table of the House on the 5th. If I had these points earlier, I would have tried to get some more information. Regarding whether this particular item was spent or not, during the course of the discussion I will try to give him that information

I only want to submit for your consideration regarding unforeseen expenditure from the Contingency Fund This was also

a point raised by the hon. Member on earlier occasions as a result of which the Bill was ultimately withdrawn both on Gujarat and Pondicherry We had some correspondence with the Speaker also and we tried to emphasize on the Speaker that on certain occasions expenditure from the Contingency Fund on unforeseen account may be necessary Even in the latest communication that we have received from the hon Speaker he has directed us not to make any expenditure from the Contingency Fund when the Parliament is in session and we have issued the necessary instructions to that effect also There are certain other implications also which are being looked into

Certain other items also the hon Member mentioned were spent from the Contingency Fund and on unforeseen expenditure Of course, whether any particular item could be treated as unforeseen or not, I cannot pass a judgment It is for you and for the House to take a view of it

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I think I must express a feeling that it is my misfortune to be too respectful to every Member in this House that I follow them very attentively and try to understand their points of view My second misfortune is that I am too zealous of the rights of this House If you think that that is a fault with me, I accept it

Yesterday, I had an occasion to say that I have more of the points here that the Members have raised than the Minister cared to listen to or to note down I am afraid today also it is the same thing I expected the Minister to listen carefully to the points raised by Mr Sezhiyan which are very important and constitutional points and which relate to the functions of this House as a watch-dog of the finances of this nation. I had thought that he would meet those points one by one and answer them. But, since he has not done so and I have them all here, I would elicit information from him on each of these points and I expect that he will satisfy this House and me also If you cannot, then I think I will have to take a little more serious notice whether we should proceed with this discussion at all

SHRI K S CHAVDA In the morning also I raised a point of order.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER About that the Speaker has given a ruling and let us not go into that That point of order is very valid, but let us now confine ourselves to these Supplementary Demands and also these items

If the Minister would kindly turn to this book on Supplementary Demands at page 1—this is the first point raised by Mr Sezhiyan and a very important point too—I will read the explanatory note at the end of that which says

> The State Government sanctioned additional dearness allowance

I think the emphasis here is on this word 'sanctioned' which is in the past tense

> "The State Government sanctioned additional dearness allowance to its employees, with effect from 1st January, 1974 1st March 1974 and 1st May, 1974 Pending computation of the additional requirements under each Demand "

because these dearness allowance related to the different departments with different Demands

> "Pending computation of the additional requirements under each Demand a lump sum provision of Rs 5 60 crores was included under Grant No 24 in the Budget Estimates, 1974-75 "

which have been granted by this House

> as likely expenditure resulting from these increases in the rates of Dearness Allowance The provision of Rs 5 60 crores under Demand No 24 will now be surrendered and the Supplementary Grants have now been sought under the relevant Demands"

Well, it is obvious you have got this money Rs 5 60 crores, under Demand No 24

but under this Demand, you did not spend this money; and that is why you say you surrendered this money and you now come forward for the same amount under the different heads here. Now, the question that is asked by Mr. Sezhiyan—and that I would like also to put to you—is this: whether you have paid these dearness allowances to the staff of the Gujarat Government, to the employees of the Gujrat Government, under different heads, whether you have done that at all. This is the basic question.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the specific information is concerned, we shall have to collect it

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, order please. *(Interruptions)* Now I will ..

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, it has already been paid.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In that case, it is a very serious matter, because... *(Interruptions)* Please, please, order please. Well, I draw your attention, shall I draw your attention to the Constitution? Have you got the Constitution with you?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): So long as it does not exceed, it is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order.. *(Interruptions)* Let us heur the Minister.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: If it does not exceed the amount sanctioned by the Parliament, I do not know what is the objection.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right; let us now discuss this. This affects the fundamentals of this House. I do not want to obstruct; but I want to assert the rights of this House. And as I say it again and again, I do not want anybody in this country to take this House for granted. Too often we hear it said: "Oh, we take them for granted." I do not like this at all. Now, if you have the Constitution, kindly turn to page 65, Article 114(2). Have you got it? It says: 'No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in either House of Parliament which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made.'

Under the Constitutional provision you can't have an amendment which will alter the destination of the Grant. Here you have provided something on Grant No. 24 and you have spent on something else. Does it not amount to altering the destination of the Grant under Demand No. 24? This is what I want to know.

14 HRS.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): If you mean by destination the direction and the ultimate goal, it is something of the Ganges breaking itself up into the Delta. You have got here a lump sum provision of Rs. 5-1/2 crores. It is broken up into various items

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot play ducks and drakes with the Grants given by this House.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: It is a lump sum provision. It has to be distributed under various items.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: From the reply given by the Minister, are we to understand this? This amount of Rs. 5.60 crores was sanctioned under Demand No. 24. He says that he surrendered it; he is reapportioning it into various branches.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER If it is spent under different heads, because there has been no sanction, no grant given by this House under those different heads—the House has given this under Demand No. 24,—therefore, he wants to recoup that money by coming to this House with a

Supplementary Demand. Don't you see why he is coming?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I would like to make a submission. Members have raised certain points. I would like to clarify those points tomorrow; we can take this up tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Very well; very kind of you. Let me make these points. You can come up tomorrow about these things. This is point number one. The other is the very liberal use of the Contingency Fund. Well, technically, perhaps there is nothing to object to, but if you read the Article of the Constitution—relating to Contingency Fund—you will find, this is in respect of 'unforseen expenditure'. Mr. Sezhiyan raised a number of points. I am thankful to hon. Members like Mr. Sezhiyan, because, only when we have very alert Members like these who are zealous of their rights, of the rights of the House...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): The Speaker did not thank me when I raised a point of order in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was not in the Chair to thank you. Definitely, it had caused Mr. Sezhiyan a lot of time and lot of labour and pains-taking to go into all these things. Therefore, we are very grateful to him. You have to satisfy us whether these are covered under the provisions of the Constitution. And, number three is this. I have just glanced through it. On 15th February, two days before this House met, they had appropriated something from the Contingency Fund, and on one occasion, on the 17th itself, the day when we met here, they appropriated something from the Contingency Fund.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This question has already been raised and we are in correspondence with the Speaker. We have expressed our view point to him and I referred to his latest communication in which he has directed us not to resort to contingency fund.

But we have some difficulty because when the Lok Sabha will be in session, the Rajya Sabha will not be in session, until the Appropriation Bill...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me supplement the information of my young friend. Where money is concerned...

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Practical difficulties are there and that should be kept in view.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

I want to refer to this because he mentioned the word 'Rajya Sabha'. I mean no disrespect to Rajya Sabha, but so far as Money Bills are concerned, Rajya Sabha has nothing to do.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Appropriation Bills have to go to the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are at the Demands now and not the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to submit that it has its implications.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If Speaker has given you friendly warning or friendly advice, there is all the more reason you satisfy us tomorrow.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have made my submission. It is for you to decide. Whatever could not be contemplated we can bring either through the supplementary demands or resort to contingency fund. I would like to have direction from the Chair. I cannot withdraw any money from the Consolidated Fund unless I am authorised by the legislature. But if certain unforeseen incidents take place, from where have I to meet the expenditure? For that contingency fund is provided. But what item has to be treated as foreseen or unforeseen, that is a matter of individual judgement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Contingency fund is just for that purpose and that is very correct. But when the matter comes before the House it is not a question of individual judgment, it is a question of collective judgment of the House and it is also the duty of the Government to satisfy this House that what they do is correct. After that the House will take the decision. The House is supreme.

Now I come to the third point. This seems to be a little more serious. You will come forward with that.

Demand No. 49 page 22

Under the 'Half a Million Jobs Programme', an Apprentice training scheme for Agro Industries Centres under Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.49 lakhs The Supplementary Grant has been necessitated to meet additional expenditure on this account.

Now, two questions arise—whether this money 1 49 lakhs has been spent or not That is the point that you must answer.

Mr Sezhiyan had pointed out to your Demand for the State of Gujarat—all the demands together—I mean the main demand not the Supplementary Demand for 1975-76. Please see page 54.

If you kindly look at page 54 you will find to your left there is mention of budget estimates for 1974-75 and revised estimates for 1974-75. Now, look to your right you will find the mention of budget estimates for 1975-76. Now, under "other programmes" you find there is a blank and there is no demand granted In 1974-75 also there has been no demand granted under this head. If there has been not even a token grant given to you from where did you spend this money. These are the few questions. I appreciate the gesture on your part that you will come prepared with a reply to the House tomorrow.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Sir, I would like to submit that the hon. Members may make general observations and I shall clarify these points tomorrow.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, when the demands are not in the correct form, it is useless to discuss them today.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. Order, please.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Sir, I would like to make a submission for the consideration of the House. Today is Thursday and tomorrow is Friday After getting these demands passed on the Floor of this House we have to get them passed from Rajya Sabha also. After 26th March, House is not meeting. 31st March is the last day of the financial year. The people of Gujarat have been in great difficulties and there are administrative problems. Therefore, I would submit for your consideration, Sir, and for the consideration of the hon Members that I will try to, during the course of even today, cover some of the points which the hon Members have mentioned, in my reply and if it is not possible today, I will pass on the information to you and to the hon Members tomorrow.

(Interuptions)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very sorroy that some hon. Members are trying to bring in unnecessary controversies into the whole thing. This is not a question of Government versus Opposition. This is a question of the entire Parliament. We are here as a parliamentary watch-dog over executive actions, as you rightly pointed out. Some of my friends say that the people of Gujarat need sympathy, of course, they do. Therefore, the whole point is, if you will kindly permit the discussion to go on today, with the Minister explaining all the constitutional and sub-

stantial points raised by Mr. Sezhiyan today, in his reply tomorrow and on that, if necessary, then, you may permit us to ask further questions arising out of the discussion, we can perhaps go ahead with the discussion today.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I understand the difficulties.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, you have already given your ruling. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattacharyya, this is not the way, because it suits you at the moment. I cannot look at it in that way at all. I do not like anybody to get the impression that I can be pressurised. I do not want also to make a decision which would appear to be arbitrary. No, not at all. Whatever I say, I must carry some conviction with the House. I cannot be arbitrary. Therefore, let us not go into all that. Now, I fully appreciate the difficulties of the Government in regard to time and so on. But what are more important are the Constitutional proprieties and if this House does not safeguard those things, then, what are we doing here? Do you think that we are a rubber stamp? Is this House a rubber stamp? I cannot do that. As long as I am here, I won't allow that. I think the Minister himself had realised that when he made the proposal earlier on that this item may be taken up tomorrow and that he will be ready with the answers although I should have thought that he should have been ready because Mr. Sezhiyan had written to them quite some time ago, on the 14th and his Government should have taken more serious notice of the letter sent by Mr. Sezhiyan to the Speaker and routed through the Speaker to the executive. They should have taken more serious notice of that and they should have come fully prepared with the brief to answer point by point. The very fact that it has not been done is another reason which exasperates me and it should exasperate every one of you. Anything written by you to the Speaker and the Speaker sending it to the Government, whether it is on this side or on that side and that to be treated in this nonchalant and cavalier manner, would you appreciate that? They should have come forward. It is a fact that the Minister is not ready. Therefore, he made an offer earlier on that because he was not ready—I appreciate that—we should take up the item tomorrow. I agreed to that. Now, he has made a second request and I am afraid I will not be able to accede to the second request. I have accepted the first request. Here are some fundamental Constitutional things. If some money has been spent which has not been granted by this House, which has not been appropriated by permission of this House, then, something very irregular has gone into these demands and the whole thing should be recast. Therefore, How can I accept that we start discussing and then he will satisfy us tomorrow? This is a point of order fundamental to whether we can discuss this or not. Unless this point of order is disposed of, we cannot take it up. This is the difficulty.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : This Appropriation Bill has to be passed by both the Houses. (*Interruptions*) My submission is this that this Appropriation Bill has to be passed by this House and by the Rajya Sabha before they rise. And it is for consideration—of course, the Chair has to give its ruling—whether instead of postponing the discussion, the discussion cannot be completed and later the ruling may be given? This may be considered because of the urgency of the matter and because it has to be passed by both the Houses before a certain date, before Rajya Sabha goes for recess. (*Interuptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Normally it should have been my pleasure. The House, as I said, must function in com-

plete cooperation with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, with the leaders of the opposition and with the Members. We must do that. Otherwise, we cannot get on here. But here I have said just now, certain very fundamental constitutional questions have been raised. I must be satisfied that no grave constitutional improprieties have been committed which have gone on into the Supplementary Demands; that is the main point. If certain grave irregularities have gone into it on which the Minister has not been able to satisfy me and the House, then how can we take it up at all ? That is the point. The whole thing has to be recast. And if there is a question of time we should have thought about it. If there is the question of time, if the Executive wants us that we should be prepared. then the Executive should be more expenditious to answer the points which Mr. Sezhiyan has asked through the Speaker on the 14th Today it is 20th and six days have passed. Why did they not do that ? Why only this Parliament be rushed through and the Executive goes on in its own snail speed or in its own horse carriage speed ? That is the main difficulty.

14.25 hrs.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1975-76 GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (PONDICHERRY), 1975-76 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY), 1974-75

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we go on to the next item—Pondicherry. In this also the same difficulty.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the items Nos : 17, 18 and 19 . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are two Demands one is on vote on Account. Which Demand you are referring to ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I will make my submission on the Supplementary Demands for 1974-75 on Pondicherry. I want to make one submission. Whenever I want to make a point, it is not with a view to stall the business of this House; it is for the general benefit of the entire House. As a Member of this House, I want to see that the Constitution and the parliamentary procedures are correctly followed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must realise my difficulty. I come to this Chair without prior reading of all these papers. I have never seen the papers before I come here. If I have some background reading. I will be able to follow it. Therefore, I have to listen to yon very carefully. This is my misfortune.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I prepared this one because I thought that it was my painful duty that I should take up this matter not with a view to stall the business of this House, but probably to help the House; in that spirit, I am making this point. Now, I am taking up the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Pondicherry. Let us take Demand No. 6 on pages 4 and 5. Here, I am particularly interested in item No. (b) on page 5. It reads as follows :

> "(b) Consequent on the failure of monsoon in 1974, several drought relief measures have had to be taken in the Pondicherry and Karaikal regions of the Union Territory. These measures are estimated to involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 23.55 lakhs in 1974-75 for which this Supplementary Grant has been sought."

Again, Sir, we are going back to the same basis on which I contested the Gujarat Demands earlier. This had been due to monsoon in 1974.

These amounts had not been given in the Budget 1974-75.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Sir, if you look at the very drafting at page 5, you will find that this amount of Rs 23 55 lakhs for which the new Supplementary Demands asked for comprises of five items, that is—

(1) Public Health, Water Supply and Sanitation (Plan) Rs. 3 45 Lakhs
(2) Agricultural Facilities Rs 3 50 Lakhs
(3) Minor Irrigation Rs. 13 50 Lakhs
(4) Relief Works and (5) Other Works Rs 3 00 Lakhs

Sir, if you see that asterisk put for all these four items, and if you read the new sub-heads, the Government themselves concede that these are the new sub-heads That means they are not being taken care or provided for in the Budget of 1974-75 Therefore, these are all new schemes new services for which—if we see (b) at the bottom which reads as follows : "Consequent on the failure of monsoon in 1974, several drought relief measures have had to be taken in the Pondicherry and Karaikal regions of the Union territory—I am not here to say that we should not attend to those we should have done that.

I am not here to say that we should not attend to the drought areas We should attend but we should do it in the proper Constitutional way

You have spent the money on schemes which have not been contemplated in original Budget You yourself concede that these are all new services, but you have spent the amount on them That goes against the principle enunciated earlier namely that without an appropriation made by this House for a specific purpose, if it is not provided in the original Budget, it cannot be spent

One more point The Budget Estimates of 1974-75 was presented in March, 1974, Actually we passed it in April after so much of wrangling. There the original grant provided was only Rs. 27.45 lakhs in Demand No. 6 Therefore nothing could have been saved That means a new service has been undertaken without the specific sanction of Parliament The amount has been drawn from the Consolidated Fund, which goes against the very basis of spending out of the Consolidated Fund only after a Budget provision has been made That is the main point I want to make.

After this comes the vote on Account for Pondicherry The amount given at page No 2 is Rs 25 6 lakhs. Here I want to point out a very basic thing which the Government has failed to do Vote on Account is given to enable the Government to carry on until the Demands for Grants and the passing of the General Appropriation Bill As the vote on Account is a formal Business there is no discussion in the House on it, the idea being simply that the Government's functions should not come to a standstill because of the absence of voting and the House authorising expenditure

As the purpose of the vote on Account is to keep the Government functioning, it cannot be used as a means to obtain Parliament's approval for new services. It is a well established financial procedure that without getting Parliament's sanction for a new scheme no amount should be spent but Parliament may take sometime to pass the general Demands and the general Appropriation Bill Even here it takes us to April or May, but on 1st April they should have the amount and, therefore, they come in for a Vote on Account But when a Vote on Account is passed by this House, an undertaking is given by the Government that the Vote on Account is *not* intended to be used for expenditure on new services But that undertaking has not been given here

If you take the Vote on Account for the expenditure of the Central Government for 1975-76, at page 5 in item No. 4 (1) it is stated :

"Although the provision included in the Vote on Account is shown on the basis of one-sixth of the estimated provision or the whole year, the Vote on

Accont is not intended to be used for expenditure on new services."

That is the Vote on Account is given without discussion, and, thereore, whenever a Vote on Account is passed, Government gives an undertaking to this House that the Vote on Account will not be taken recourse to for new services because only after the passing of the entire Demands they can go to new services.

In the Pondicherry Budget the last item reads:

> "Proportionate expenditure during the five months, April to August, 1975, is estimated at Rs. 8.25 crores, comprising of Rs. 6-14 crores on revenue account and Rs. 1.61 crores on Capital Account. The distribution of the estimated amount for the various services and purposes is appended".

But they have not given the undertaking that none of the amounts will be spent towards a new service.

This is a grave lapse because we are passing this vote on account for about five months and during this five-months period if they want to use the amounts granted by us under vote on account to new services, the House can not prevent that. Whereas, I think, the Central Government gives undertaking to this effect, but that undertaking has not been given. At this stage, even if the Minister gives an assurance that it will not be spent, it is not enough. My point is that a mere assurance of the Minister is not sufficient that the Pondicherry vote on account bill is passed on these incomplete statements because if we pass the appropriation bill on vote on account, this is based on the other items also, because the Appropriation bill is based on the incomplete statement and the President has already given his recommendation on the 14th March 1975 wherein it is stated that:

> "the President having been informed, the subject matter of the proposed bill, etc. etc. . . . and also the bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the demands for grants on account for expenditure in the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the financial year has been voted."

That means the President on 14th has given his consent for incurring this expenditure on the basis of this demand. If this demand is defective, then the President has not been given the full material on which he could give his recommendation. Therefore, Sir, unless they give the undertaking here and send a fresh bill to the President and get the sanction of the President on the basis of the full complete background given by them, they cannot introduce the Appropriation Bill and get it passed. Therefore, on these two accounts, I feel that the Supplementary Demand is defective and the vote on account based on the defective statement is also defective. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, regarding the Supplementary grants I would like to submit, as the hon. Member has mentioned about the new items like minor irrigation relief works and other works, these are not new services and the total grants which was originated as the first Supplementary, that has not been exceeded. Therefore, the point which the hon. Member mentioned that we have spent something for which we were not authorised, does not arise because in the original first supplementary grant for which money was sanctioned, that demand was not exceeded by creating the new service. These are more or less new items which were brought within the purview of the service. These are not the new services which are created. Regarding the vote on account, the undertaking which the hon. Member has mentioned, my submission is that there are no new services in the vote on account and I can give the assurance that no new services will be brought within the purview of the vote on account that may fulfil the requirement of the hon. Member.

Regarding the information given to the President, Sir, the usual practice of giving the full information is that the facts are submitted to President and after getting it recommended by him, these are placed before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, I think, I will have to uphold what the Minister has said, because these are only sub-heads. They are not the new services.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Even, within sub-head, if it is not accounted for, they should provide for it. I would also like to know from the Minister whether there has been a saving within the demand. If there is a saving, you can go further on a continuing service but here there is no saving and the service is new.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why he has come forward with a Supplementary demand.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Supplementary demands are not for the amount already spent but for the amount to be spent. Let him give me an assurance that this amount of Rs. 23.55 lakhs is the one which is going to be spent after the appropriation bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the crucial point.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Because it has been said that consequent to the failure of monsoon in 1974, several drought relief measures have had to be taken, do you mean to say that this going to be taken hereafter. If it means that due to the failure of monsoon in 1974, drought relief measures are going to be taken after the 26th of March, I cannot believe that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Personally I entirely agree with the minister's explanation. But hypothetically speaking, even accepting Mr. Sezhiyan's argument that no provision was made in the original budget, the question would be whether the Lok Sabha can vote this grant or not. I invite your attention to article 116(1) of the Constitution:

> "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the House of the People shall have power—
>
> (c) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year."

So, even then the Lok Sabha is entitled to vote it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him come forward with the plea of exceptional grant then. Here it is question of supplementary grant. Let us not mix up the two.

I have upheld the contention of the minister that these are new sub-heads under a service that has already been sanctioned by this House. I would not stretch it further because that would be too much inhibiting the Government. But the only question is whether this amount of Rs. 23.55 lakhs which you mention here has been drawn and spent or not.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This has been spent out of the savings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That sounds a little difficult. As far as I am concerned, I will accept what the minister says. But he himself will be responsible for whatever he says. I would draw your attention to the fact that the original grant is only Rs. 27.45 lakhs. Would you say that there has been saving to the extent of Rs. 23.55 lakhs out of it ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The new sub-heads are minor irrigation relief work and other works; Certain items have been spent. I did not say that all the items have been spent. The total amount spent is Rs. 13.7 lakhs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There is no saving. Please take the Demands for Grants for

the Union Territory for 1975-76. There you find the budget estimates, the revised estimates etc. If you take pages 6 and 7, Demand No. 6 Revenue, the Major Head is 289—Relief on account of Natural Calamities. What is the grand total for the year ? The budget estimates for the year 1974-75 is Rs. 27 45 lakhs and the revised estimate is Rs. 61.98 lakhs. Therefore, there has not been any saving. But the budget estimate for 1975-76 is Rs 48 lakhs.

Then I will come to the four individual items. The first item is Public Health, Water Supply and Sanitation Plan; the second is Agricultural Facilities Plan and the next is Minor Irrigation Plan. If you take these four items, you will find that none of the items has got any budget estimate. Let me come to the details Public Health, Water Supply and Sanitation—Accounts for 1973-74 nil, Budget estimate nil; revised estimate Rs. 3.55 lakhs Agricultural Facilities Plan—1973-74 accounts nil; budget estimate 1974-75 nil; revised estimate Rs. 3.50 lakhs. Minor Irrigation Plan—1973-74 accounts nil; budget estimate 1974-75 nil; revised estimate Rs. 13 50 lakhs Other Works Plan— 1973-74 Accounts nil, Budget estimate 1974-75 nil and revised estimate Rs. 3 lakhs So, these are not taken out of any savings. They have been treated by themselves as new items for which no budget provision has been there. Though they have asked for Rs. 23 5 lakhs, even if they spent a pie without the sanction of Parliament, it comes against our Supplementary Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I give a word of advice to the Minister ? If a wrong statement is given to the House—I am not saying this is a wrong statement—if it is inadvertent, even then it needs an apology. If it is deliberate, then it becomes a very serious matter, because it becomes a question of privilege. Now, may I venture to give him some advice ? Do not give your answer in a huff "it has been done within savings" or "it has not been done", without consulting your office. Go into the figures and come with something definite. Why do you unnecessarily get into trouble ? Supposing that it is proved by figures that what you are saying is not correct, would it not be better for you to do it that way instead of making a statement here and having to retract it ? And then, if you make a deliberate statement, it becomes serious. Take the easy way out; don't get into trouble. Go into the details and satisfy yourself and then come before the House.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I can reply to this point if you like.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : These are points of order which he has raised and I myself cannot make up my mind here. If you are very strong about it and say "No this is the correct position". I will take a risk—but it will not be my risk; it will be *your* risk. If it is proved later on that you have deliberately misled the House, it becomes very serious.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : What I was suggesting . . .

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : These are points of order. We have not started discussions at all.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा उज्जैन . एक घंटे के लिए हाउस को एडजर्न कर दें ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will do it with their consent, I will not be arbitrary.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, in any point of order which is raised, the whole question would be whether it goes to the substance of the matter or not. (*Interruptions*). Let us consider this question dispassionately. The question is whether this grant forms part of the original schemes or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That point has been disposed of.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am not arguing on that point. I am arguing on the point of order ; I am not touching that point at all—which the Minister has answered and you have upheld. What I am submitting is that the whole question is whether the

Lok Sabha can vote this grant or not. That is the question with regard to the point of order. How the grant is described is not, to my mind, the real question or the crux of the matter; the crux of the matter is whether the Lok Sabha is competent to pass the grant or not. (*Interruptions*).

The Chair may not agree and you may not agree, but please listen to me. I am saying that the substance of the matter is that the Lok Sabha is competent to pass this grant under 116 (c). I would respectfully submit that, when a Section says that the Lok Sabha is competent to do it under 116 (c), the law of interpretation is that we should go to the substance of the matter. The carts go to the substance of the matter, whether competence is there or not. They go to the substance of the jurisdiction and not the mere form of it. (*Interruptions*). That is the law of interpretation, whether in substance the jurisdiction of the court or the House exists or not. If in substance, the jurisdiction exists, I think, there should be no question of point of order.

SHRI H. N MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North East) : I am provoked by what Mr. Bhagat has said in regard to the point of order which you are trying to dispose of and which you have virtually disposed of. You are only being held up:

We are not discussing the theoretical question of the rights of the Lok Sabha. Since yesterday, you have been repeating in your several rulings that the methodology of the exercise by the Lok Sabha of its jurisdiction specially in regard to financial matters is defined in the Constitution in a manner which we have got to follow if we are not to stultify ourselves. That being so, if the methodology cannot be pursued on account of a certain lack on the part of the Government, this matter has got to be postponed. You have very rightly pointed out Mr. Sezhiyan having written an earlier letter on the 14th of this month to which no answer was vouchsafed to him or to the House, through the Speaker. The Government has had an entire opportunity of examining this matter and satisfying you and the House about it. They have not succeeded in doing that. Therefore, this is a question where the satisfaction of certain methodologies preparatory to the Lok Sabha exercising all its sovereign jurisdiction rights are concerned and, since those things have not been satisfied, you are right in setting up a kind of precedent that you are laying by giving a ruling that you have already indicated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, let me first deal with Mr. Bhagat's point of order.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: A submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is right. You have made a submission to me. I must respond to that.

I should not be misunderstood. I have heard the substance of your submission. What is the substance of your submission ? The substance is that this House has the supreme right to vote any grant. That is the substance I uphold.

Secondly, I also uphold that this House can give an exceptional grant. You have pointed out the relevant provision of the Constitution. But my difficulty here is that we are not discussing the exceptional grant. We are discussing a supplementary grant.

Now, let me explain that a supplementary grant can be given in two ways, firstly, by way of additional money for a service that is already in operation because the money is not enough and, secondly, for a new service which will be voted for by this House. The substance is also that not a single pie, more than what has already been appropriated by the Appropriation law can be spent. Therefore, even if it is a supplementary grant, it must first be voted by the House before you can spend. This is a position that we are concerned with.

This is what I was trying to advise the Minister, not to rush in with these figures because I am myself getting confused. Now,

accepting that this House has that supreme right, it is also my duty, as the servant of this House, to see that everything is put before the House in the proper order so that the House knows what it is doing. If from the submissions of the hon. Members, it appears that there is something which is not quite in order, how can I say to the House, "Close your eyes and go ahead"?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member's contention is that we have spent more than what we are given. My contention is not that. The original grant was Rs. 27.45 lakhs; the supplementary grant is Rs. 9.75 lakhs and 24.78 lakhs grant is what is being asked for. The total comes to Rs. 61.98 lakhs which has been shown by the hon. Member as the revised estimate. Out of that, the amount which has been spent is 13.7 lakhs. Therefore, it is not a fact that we have spent more than what actually we are given. We are actually given Rs. 27 45 lakhs plus Rs 9.45 lakhs and this we have already intimated to the hon Member when he wanted to have this information.

15 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: When ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I think, it was on the 18th March.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I have not received the letter. What about the new Services ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us be very clear. About new Services, I have said that these are only sub-heads and I uphold what the Minister says that these are sub-heads under the Services that the House has already sanctioned. We should not go into that extent to tie the hands of the Government that within the Services they have been granted, they cannot do this and that.

Here is a letter, a copy of which has just been brought before me, in which the Government has given a reply and this has been passed on to Mr. Sezhiyan; this is what they say. This letter is dated 18th March, 1975 from a Deputy Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. They have enclosed the information, and have said:

> "On drought relief measures, for which the Supplementary Grant of Rs. 23.55 lakhs has been sought in Grant No. 6, the expenditure incurred in the current year so far has been as follows:—

	Lakhs
(1) Public Health, Water Supply and sanitation . .	1 66
(2) Minor Irrigation .	10 76
(3) Relief works . . .	1 21
TOTAL	13 63

Well, this is what the Minister has contended that the total grant, original and supplementary came to Rs. 61.98 lakhs.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Including this Supplementary Demand, it will be 61.98 lakhs.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already there is Rs. 27 45 lakhs and Rs. 9.75 lakhs. That is the total grant already given. And he says that he has spent Rs. 13.63 lakhs out of the saving. This is his submission.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: if it is true that saving is there, why are they coming for this supplementary grant ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the points are clear. Point number I is that the money that has been spent, has been spent out of the saving and that is what he says. I will accept that.

Secondly, if they come for more money because they think more money will be needed, how can we object to that ? It is quite in order.

About the Vote on Account. I would take a lenient view. Although it is necessary that the Government should have given the undertaking that no new Service will

be undertaken by this, as they do elsewhere, I would take this as a clerical error and accept what the Minister says on the floor of the House as part of the assurance and we can go ahead with the Pondicherry budget

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I would request that at least in your ruling you may not say that this is a clerical error, because it is a matter of considerable significance and ought not to be allowed to occur again. Therefore ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore I said that I will take a lenient view. ...

SHRI H M. PATEL: But not as a result of a clerical error It is an oversight of a very serious nature .

SHRI S. A SHAMIM (Srinagar): It is a ministerial error

SHRI H. M PATEL. . which they must rectify.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope in future we shall keep this in mind that invariably we shall get this assurance ... (*Interruptions*) You know what is the definition of a Secretary to the Government of India— a glorified clerk

SHRI S A. SHAMIM: That is true of the Minister. He is only a glorified servant.

Demand No 1

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Legislative Assembly'."

Demand No. 2

ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Administrator'."

Demand No. 3

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Council of Ministers'."

Demand No. 4

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 5

ELECTIONS

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Elections'."

Demand No. 6

REVENUE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Revenue'."

Demand No. 7

SALES TAX

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

Demand No. 8

TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

Demand No. 9

SECRETARIAT

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,73,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Secretariat'."

Demand No. 10

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,29,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'District Administration'."

Demand No. 11

TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

Demand No. 12

POLICE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,92,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 13

JAILS

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,68,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Jails'."

Demand No. 14

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,21,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No 15

MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL SERVICES

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Administrative General Services'."

Demand No. 16

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Retirement Benefits'."

Demand No. 17

PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,69,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 56,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Public Works'."

Demand No. 18

EDUCATION

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,000 on Capital Account be granted

to the President on account, out of the Consolidated fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year, commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Education'."

Demand No 19

MEDICAL

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Medical'."

Demand No. 20

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,59,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

Demand No. 21

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

Demand No. 22

SOCIAL WELFARE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Social Welfare'."

Demand No 23

COOPERATION

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,32.000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation'."

Demand No. 24

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April,

1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Economic Services'."

Demand No. 25

AGRICULTURE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37 00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,44,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

Demand No 26

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,19,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

Demand No. 27

FISHERIES

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,75,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 21,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Fisheries'."

Demand No. 28

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 35,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Community Development'."

Demand No. 29

INDUSTRIES

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 5,22 000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Industries'."

Demand No. 30

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition'."

Demand No. 31

ELECTRICITY

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,83,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 38,16,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Electricity'."

Demand No. 32

PORTS AND PILOTAGE

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,22,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

Demand No. 34

LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 11,94,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975 in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants'."

Demand No. 4

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 5

ELECTIONS

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Elections'."

Demand No. 6

REVENUE

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 24,78,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Revenue'."

Demand No. 7

SALES TAX

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

Demand No. 8

TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

Demand No. 9

SECRETARIAT

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Secretariat'."

Demand No. 10

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 39,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'District Administration'."

Demand No. 11

TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS: ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

Demand No. 12

POLICE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 13

JAILS

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Jails'."

Demand No. 14

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 15

MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL SERVICES

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Administrative General Services'."

Demand No. 17

PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,73,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,63,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Public Works'."

Demand No. 18

EDUCATION

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,27,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education'."

Demand No. 19

MEDICAL

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Medical'."

Demand No. 20

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

Demand No. 21

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

Demand No. 30

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition'."

Demand No. 32

PORTS AND PILOTAGE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 on Revenue Account be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Administration of Justice' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have a High Court (Judicial Commission) at Pondicherry (1)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Elections' be reduced to Re. 1'.

[Postponement of elections without any reason withsoever (2)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for holding elections immediately (3)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Revenue' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Collection of tax machinery and their failure to uphold the human consideration in view of drought conditions in Pondicherry (4)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Taxes on Vehicles' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[New taxes on vehicles and their burden on common men (5)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Secretariat' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to remove anomalies arising out of Third Pay Commission Report (6)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head Treasury and Accounts Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Administration's failure in proper management of accounts (7)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs 100'

[Reorganisation of the Police Force in the Union territory of Pondicherry (8)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Bad conditions of roads in the Union territory of Pondicherry (9)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Education be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to announce Third Pay Commissions scales for the Education Department (10)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Pay anamolies and the poor condition of the teachers and the college professors (11)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for opening of new health centres in every village (12)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to check problem of unemployment (13)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Magnitude of unemployment (14)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Ports and Pilotage' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for a port at Karakal (15)]

Mr. DUPTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions also are before the House.

*SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants on Pondicherry. Sir, it is an irony that the budget has been presented to this House for obtaining the approval of this House when it should have been legitimately proper that the budget should have been passed by the Pondicherry Assembly and by the elected representatives of the people We have seen, Sir, that during the last two sessions two to three such budgets for other States were also got passed by this House. After the last elections, a representative Government was formed in Pondicherry but this did not last long But thereafter no elections were held there and no representative Government was allowed to be formed. Why should it be so ? After all Pondicherry is a small place and has a population of 4,71,707. In my opinion it should not take more than 5/6 days preparation to hold general elections there but still elections are not being held there Sir. we would have discussed the Gujarat Budget a little earlier but for the fact that the discussions has been postponed till tomorrow on some constitutional consideration In Gujarat also, as in Pondicherry, elections are not being held. However, in regard to Gujarat the Goverment have taken the position that due to some agitation a political instability prevails there and in addition natural calamities like famine and drought have also been the contributing factors for the postponement of election there. But I ask the Government, what factors, political or natural calamities—are standing in the way of the Government to postpone elections in Pondicerry The truth of the matter is that the ruling party does not feel that the present situation in Pondicherry is favourable for them and they will not go in for elections there unless the situation turns favourable.

Sir, the present budget has been prepared by the bureaucrats who are presently running the Pondicherry administration and in presenting this budget to this House the hon Minister has done nothing more than serving a cooked dish. But can one deny that budget do not, in any way, represent the wishes of the people and their representatives, at no stage, of the formulation of the budget demands had any say. In regard to other States whose budgets were passed by this House in the recent past there are many MPs represented in this House and through their participation in the discussion they represent the cross section of the people of the State but in the case of Pondicherry we have only one member in this House and judged from this angle the people's wishes cannot be fully represented here. Therefore, I must say without any hesitation that the present budget does not reflect the hopes, aspirations and the wishes of the people for hom money is being sanctioned.

Sir, you are well aware of the functioning of the Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry. I have nothing to do with their religious activities but I can say from my personal experience I have visited Pondicherry—that they are doing very good work in the sphere of education. They have drawn up a plan for the rehabilitation of people and are also trying their best to develop cottage industries there, I feel, Sir, that a good work done by an organisation should not only be commended but the State Government should come forward to give some financial assistance to that organisation. I do not know whether any provision has been made in this budget for financial assitance for the activities sponsored by the Ashram but I would suggest that adequate assistance be given to them.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

Sir, Pondicherry has a small port. The sea is calm. During my visit to Pondicherry I had found that many wine shops have spurious up and foreign liquor is very much in use Where from does this foreign liquor come ? Surely they are being smuggled into Pondicherry and this has to be stopped. I must also say that indiscriminate issue of licences for setting up wine shops has also to be looked into. With the increase in the number of licenced shops the chances of growth of unauthorised shops for spurious wine also increase. Therefore, it is my submission that the number of such shops should be reduced

I do not want to discuss in detail the different demand contained in the budget because there is nothing new m it We have seen the Central budget as also the budgets of different States. If the people think that these budgets will do them good then the Pondicherry budget will do good to the people of Pondicherry also but I can say with certainly that during all these years of their power, this Govt. have done nothing which has contributed to the prosperity of the people and the present Pondicherry budget will also go the same way. Through their actions, they have pushed the country towards disaster and nothing better can be expected of them

श्री लालचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पांडिचेरी में चौथी बार राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बढ़ाई गई है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां का बजट इस सदन के सामने रखा गया है। इससे पता चलता है कि इस सरकार की मनोवृत्ति क्या है । ऐसा लगता है कि जिस प्रदेश में सत्तारूढ़ दल के अनुकूल परिस्थिति होती है, वहां सरकार चुनाव कराने में एक मिनट की भी देरी नहीं करती है।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब 1971 में पाकिस्तान से हमारा युद्ध चल रहा था, तो बंगला देश में ढाका पर जिस दिन हमारा अधिकार हुआ, उससे केवल एक दिन पहले सरकार की ओर से यह प्रस्ताव आया था कि विधान-सभाओं के चुनाव एक साल के लिए टाल दिए जायें । लेकिन जब 3 बजे ढाका फतह का समाचार मिला तो प्रधान मंत्री ने दूसरे दिन घोषणा कर दी कि पूरे देश में विधान-सभाओं के चुनाव होंगे, अब उनको साल भर के लिए टाला नहीं जायगा। यह सरकार की दूषित मनोवृत्ति का द्योतक है।

पांडिचेरी में भी यही स्थिति है। वहां पर सत्तारूढ़ दल की स्थिति बड़ी नाजुक और नर्म है । उसको अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। वह चाहे किसी भी प्रकार के गन्दे हथकंडे अपना, वह वहां पर किसी भी कीमत पर बहुमत में नहीं आ सकता है। इसीलिए वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि 6 महीने के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है।

गुजरात के बारे में अभी मेरे एक पूर्व-वक्ता ने कहा कि वहां अकाल तथा सूखे की बात कहकर चुनाव टाले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन वास्तविकता इससे भिन्न है। गुजरात के नागरिकों को उनके अधिकारों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है । जो कार्य पांडिचेरी और गुजरात के विधायकों को करना चाहिए था, वह काम इस सदन में बैठकर हमको करना पड़ रहा है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि जन-प्रतिनिधियों को उनके अधिकारों से वंचित किया जा रहा है। सरकार बार-बार पांडिचेरी में राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि 6 6 महीने के लिए बढ़ाने के बारे में प्रस्ताव लाती है यह लोकतंत्र के लिए कोई अच्छी परिपाटी नहीं है। यह तो लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को खोखला करने वाली परिपाटी है।

जहां सत्तारूढ़ दल को लगता है कि वह दल-बदल कराकर और दूसरे तरीके अपनाकर सत्ता पर टिका रह सकता है, वहां सरकार तुरन्त चुनाव करा देती है। अभी नागालैंड में यही बात दोहराई गई है। इसी प्रकार की घटनाएं कई बार और प्रदेशों जैसे बिहार, में भी हुई हैं। लेकिन सरकार को इस बारे में कोई फिक्र नहीं है ।

पांडिचेरी एक बहुत छोटा-सा राज्य है । लेकिन उसके विकास का सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । वहां पर मैडिकल फैसिलिटीज और दूसरी

सुविधाएं पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। वहां के नागरिकों को उनके अधिकारों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है। अगर वहां विधान-सभा कार्य करती होती तो वहां के नागरिकों को इन सुविधाओं से किसी भी कीमत पर वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता था। लेकिन पांडिचेरी के नागरिकों का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि वहां चौथी बार राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। गुजरात में भी यही हो रहा है। मैं इसका सख्त विरोध करता हूं। सरकार को इस प्रकार राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बार-बार नहीं बढ़ानी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा करना जरूरी हो तो उसको एक बार बढ़ाया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर उसको फिर बढ़ाना हो तो वहां जनमत-संग्रह कराकर लोगों की भावनाओं को जानना चाहिए और उसके आधार पर कोई निर्णय करना चाहिए।

अगर पांडिचेरी में विधान-सभा कार्य करती होती, तो जो बजट यहां पर रखा गया है, वह विधायकों के सामने आता, उस पर डिस्कशन होता है और उसकी अच्छाइयां बुराइयां सामने आतीं। उससे पांडिचेरी के विकास और निर्माण की गति को बढ़ावा मिलता। देश के अन्य भागों के साथ-साथ पांडिचेरी के विकास की गति भी बढ़ती। लेकिन इस प्रकार उसके विकास और निर्माण की गति को अवरुद्ध किया जा रहा है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि पांडिचेरी एक तटवर्ती प्रदेश है, इसलिए उसके बारे में सरकार को गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति किसी अन्य प्रदेश में न हो। अगर उसमें थोड़ा भी मनोबल, नैतिकता और जनता का मुकाबला करने का माद्दा है तो उसको हार और जीत की चिन्ता न करते हुए मैदान में आना चाहिए और प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके से वहां चुनाव कराकर जनता के निर्णय को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are now discussing again the Budget for the Union Territory of Pondicherry. It is only in the last Session we have had discussion here on the Supplementary Demands.

Now, it is one year since the Operation Topple was carried out in Pondicherry and the democratic Government was sent out by the ruling party here in alliance with others We have been demanding that election should be held in Pondicherry and the democratic Government should come into being there so that all the problems in that area could be solved, because it is only such a democratic Government that can solve the problems there. Sitting here miles away from Pondicherry, the Government and the Ministry is totally unaware of what is happening there and how things are being mis-managed and the people are being harassed and are being more and more exploited. That is the reason why this demand is being reiterated and it has the support of all the sections of the public in Pondicherry. Since 1947 people in this country have been having parliamentary and democratic institutions. When you talk here of those who are being led by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan and the attack on these very institutions, then why is it that you deny to the people of Pendicherry, who are demanding precisely a democratically elected Government through which they would be able to solve their own problems ? for one do believe that we should defend these institutions and see that they are properly utilised and not misused nor dismissed away whenever the ruling party or the Government may like. This demand is a demand of the democratic movement of all democratic sections without exception, in this area which is far away in the South and is neighbouring to the State to which I come from.

There are various problems there which have been pestring the people for a very long time the bureaucratic attitude of the Government and the administration in Pondicherry to-day, making it impossible for the people there to get the problems solved for instance an anomaly that existed in the implementation of Central Pay Scales for the Government employees in Pondicherry.

The Government notified in March 1970 that the Central pay scales would apply to the Government servants in Pondicherry. This was made applicable to all the sections But still there were some who were left out, for instance the employees of the Government Press in Pondicherry. Repeatedly, one memorandum after another was sent by them and finally it is as late as November, 1974 that a communication was sent by the Ministry of Home Affairs here to the Finance Department in Pondicherry that the Central scales would also apply to the employees of the Central Government Press. It is very strange that it took 4½ years for the Government to remove this anomaly and that too after repeated representations. Then why is it that they cannot give effect to this with retrospective effect ? Why should these employees be penalised and not have the benefit of the pay scales from the date the other Government employees in Pondicherry received them ? This is a question that the Minister has got to look into and see that this injustice is overcome because these employees have been suffering all these years on account of discrimination.

In the Education Department teachers are not getting the benefit of the Pay Commission's recommendations. Here is another case of discrimination. Here again the bureaucratic administration without any democratic content is running the Union Territory and the people have been left to the mercy of the bureaucratic administration.

Unless and until the Central Government which to-day is responsible for the conduct of administration and the affairs of Pondicherry takes up these issues and they give immediate effect to them, this discontent will continue and you should not be surprised if disturbances follow out of this discontent.

Similarly, you know, Sir, that throughout the South, we are to-day having very severe drought conditions and side by side with the drought conditions, we are also facing famine conditions. In this State, the provision of drinking water facilities and the need to give drought relief to the people there as well as drought advances and relief to the employees of the Government has become a matter of very prime importance and I hope that the Minister will see to it that these issues are taken up immediately and they become part and parcel of the budget that he is putting before us.

Sir, in conclusion, I would once again appeal that the elections in Pondicherry should no longer be delayed because unless and until those elections take place and people are given an opportunity to choose the government of their liking, I am afraid that things will go from bad to worse and this area is going to be neglected. As I have already seen in my State, Tamil Nadu, various forces are making their voices heard and they are trying to create divisions thereby violating the provisions of the Constitution and such a contagion might also be reflected in Pondicherry. The people of Pondicherry have, to their credit, a very valiant struggle that they fought in liberating this territory. These people who are loyal to the traditions of our country should join the mainstream of our country and they should not continue to have the Presidential Rule and extension of this Rule there. This only means violation the fundamental rights that are enshrined in our Constitution.

I would once again appeal that the people of Pondicherry may be given the opportunity to choose a popular Government of their liking.

SHRI ARVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel so much pleased that so many Members have taken so much interest in Pondicherry. The Members from the Communist Party (Marxist) also expressed their sentiments for the people of Pondicherry. Sir, I am the lone Member of Pondicherry but I am very much amused that during the last session, practically, for so many days, they were mentioning about Pondicherry. But, when it comes to question of the people's wish, I hardly find even those Members who raised some technical points are present. I do not know whether the ruling party

members are going to support. I am second to none in asking for the elections there. But, so far as democracy is concerned, I am forced to believe that we are abusing the spirit and are only trying to keep the form. I can very well tell my friends who are speaking from this side that simply asking for the election. Everyday we are asking for the same and we have sumbitted memorandum after memorandum. We are speaking very high about the people's rights, fundamental rights to have their popular Government and all that. But, finally, if they do not decide and if they do not make up their minds to have elections, I do not think that there will be elections to uphold the true democracy in this part of the country. Pondicherry may be a small terrtory. I am not in agreement with Mr. Sezhiyan's arguments regarding the constitutional issues that he raiseo. It is governed diretly by the Government of India now. During the last two occasions, we have been pressing that Pondicherry must be treated as a State. Every time we will speak about unity of the country but fail to see Pondicherry has a pecular character unity in itself. People speaking different languages from Andhra Praoesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are here and, practically, the entire South is represented in Pondicherry territory.

I think somebody from that side at least should get up and say that they are all for the election and Vote for my cut motions. In to-day's papers I saw that some very responsible Member from Pondicherry belonging to the ruling party said that their image has now gone up there. In the recent elections they were able to capture a majority of the seats in the Municipality. But, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the elections to the Municipality took place some time in the year 1968.

When they dissolved this Assembly last year even prior to that they suspended the Municipal Chairman and kept the elections in abeyance for one year. Now, those who were elected as Municipal Councillors in 1968 have conducted the Municipal Chairman elections and thereby have captured the power in majority of municipalities and Commiune Panchayats. It virtually amounts to going back to 1968. I think the same principle may be adopted here and they may extend the Parliament by five years and postpone the elections of Parliament also for five years and say popular democracy is well kept in our country.

Sir, so far as Pondicherry is concerned it seems Members are interested only in certain terminology or scandal but not in the welfare or sufferings of the people. I am thankful to Mrs. Pavathi Krishnan for highlighting certain real problems of my State.

Sir, I do not blame the administration there. Some people say that it is because of bureaucratic Government over there that our problems have been neglected. I am of the view the young officers or the administrators over there are forced to do certain duties. If they do not do their duties they will be sent off. I will hold the Central Government responsible for it and will not blame the bureaucracy alone. As far as they are concerned they are putting in their best. Naturally, they cannot respresent the viewpoint of a particular place as a Member can do in the legislative Assembly. So, we cannot criticise the authority over there leaving the Central Government free from this anomaly.

Sir, I am of the view that Pondicherry should be recognised as a State. The Government of India have been giving certain reasons to oppose this demand. When we met the Home Minister he told us about the financial viability and when we met the Finance Minister he was giving us a different answer.

Sir, we have to go to the Home Minister as far as our personal problems are concerned but they are not given due consideration. The matters which were sent to the Central Government long back are still pending. Sir, I will try to show how negligent this Government has been towards Pondicherry. Sir, this year is known as

International Women's year. The dejure transfer took place in 1962 the Indian Succession Act has not been extended to Pondichery so far. In Pondicherry there are certain people who have renounced their civil status and they are governed by code civil and for their women their rights are governed there. For people who are directly governed by code civil there is no problem but people who are Christians and not renounced and not governed by code civil the Hindu Succession Act is not applicable. Also the Hindu Marriage Act is not applicable. So, you must realise the Christian women who have not renounced their civil status are not having right in their property and this is a very primitive position. Sir, even this simple point we have been urging over a number of years and the Central Government is not considering the same.

Sir, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan mentioned about the pay anomalies. While speaking on last year's budget I suggested appointment of a Commission to rectify these anomalies. The entire Education Department, Press and some other departments have been left out and even where pay scales have been announced there are very many anomalies. So, they can send a Commission and rectify this anomaly. Unless this is done in an urgent manner the consequences will be unpleasant.

Sir, then I talk of the Government servants, I must think of the ex-French staff also Sir, in the year 1954, they never contemplated as to what their future will be? So, they simply opted for the French pay scales and some of them opted for the Madras pay scales. Subsequently, Sir when the Central scheme was introduced, it was beneficial to them. So once again, an option was given to them and many of them opted for the Indian pay scales. Now, Sir, in the year 1968 or 1969, when it was reopened before the 1970 Commission, to Goa, they gave one other option to opt for Indian pay scales. Now I would plead with this Government that they should give one more option to the ex-French staff of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam to opt for the Indian pay scales so that you can have a better administration and they will also be satisfied. Since these people are in a minority, they cannot press for their democratic rights. Even if they are right, it is thrown into the dust bin. As a Member of Parliament, I can press for their rights only here and the Government of India would do the needful to these innocent and poor people.

When the Railway Minister was speaking on the other day, he was speaking about the extension of rail services and other things. But Sir, for one full year, to my State, not a single train was run. When I represented, they never cared for it. Pondicherry is the Headquarters of my Union Territory; Karaikkal is another territory; Mahe is another portion and Yanam is another portion. No train was run to these places. Now, they speak about the reasonableness of extending the train services to these places. What is the time involved? We have to go by train from Madras to Pondicherry. Some Member was speaking about this and he said that we can go by train from Madras to Pondicherry. We cannot go by a through train. One has to get down at Villipuram, wait for eight hours, get another train and that will take another eight hours to cover a distance of about 25 miles. This is the way the trains are being run Now, to Karaikkal, a train starts at about 9.45 AM at Mayman and that reaches at 12.15 PM and the distance covered is only about 20 miles. When we represented this matter, they explained away that it is not economical for us to run trains to these small towns. If the train services are untimely, how can they be economical? The train services suit neither the students nor the officers nor the businessmen. The train services suit them. It is alright for them to come before the House with the statistics that out of the 1500 trains which were cancelled, about 1300 trains have been restored and only about 200 remain cancelled. My complaint is that, so for as Pondicherry is concerned, they are not paying any attention considering the welfare of the people. That is the reason why they are not even thinking of conducting elections.

Now, I come to my next point regarding the power position. In regard to power, we are mainly dependent upon Tamil Nadu. We have to go with a begging bowl to Tamil Nadu to get power. In regard to power that is coming from Kerala via Tamil Nadu, we have to first beg Tamil Nadu and then send our begging bowl through Tamil Nadu to Kerala. Sir, four years back, as a matter of policy, they proposed that we should have a thermal plant. When this was proposed and when the report was sent as early as 1973, no reply came from the Central Government. Today, from the Budget papers, I find that they are not contemplating the setting up of this thermal plant under the Plan. The unfortunate thing is, they cannot take up new schemes on their own. Sir, I will not take your time unnecessarily. Practically, 75 per cent of the amount is spent on overheads. They just provide for a certain amount of administration and for certain staff. There are no plans and there are no progressive ideas. I do not even consider this as a Budget. There is no point in discussing about the constitutional niceties for a long time forgetting about the people and their interests.

Then, Sir, Ariyanguppam river is another project. Some Members spoke about the port facilities at Pondicherry. When it is a question of port facilities, instead of unloading the fertiliser at Madras and Cuddalore, it is better and economically viable for them to pass on a certain quantity to Pondicherry also. Sir, if the Ariyanguppam river is fully utilised we can have berths and so on and they can unload it. But, we do not even find this scheme in the Plan. They have provided only Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs for the port fertilities. These are only eyewash programmes. When I go back to my constituency, I am not able to say anything to my people. They ask, 'what have you achieved'? I can only say that I had been to Delhi and I saw the big *tamasha* there, that they spoke for so many days about our State but there has been no benefit. Some of them are so ignorant that they ask 'Are you that Member who is involved in the licence scandal ?' That is how they ask. I feel very much annoyed when they ask like this.

If this is the way we are going to function, how can we go ahead? We are getting stuck up in technicalities. As an advocate I have been bored for 15 years whenever there is a hair-splitting argument going on about whether it should be melvaram or whether it should be *kudivaram*. Now even in Parliament that disease has crept in. This is the kind of thing that has been the real block for our progress. Those days are over. We must go to the spirit of the thing. What for have we been sent here? Last time, when I faced election, Shrimati Indira Gandhi along with Shri Kamraj who is not here, but who is always available in the Central Hall, along with other people contested against us and got defeated. Then people thought that at least they would take it in the proper spirit and serve them. But they joined together in an unbody manner and threw us out of power. Now the people are saying, 'Let progressive-minded people get together and come to us. We will once again elect you. We will see to it'. But I do not know what is in their mind and why they are postponing elections, thus denying the people their right by this kind of undemocratic methods.

When I speak about this, I do so without any political motivation. I say this because if we are sincerely interested in the people, we must go back to them with a clean conscience and a clean slate. I am very proud that you, Sir, expressed in favour of our rights, members' rights, Parliament's rights as the supreme authority and all that But if you see the condition in our territory, what is the position? If we take one after another of the items in the budget, I find hardly a single item of interest to me. That is why I am sorry to say this that I do not know whether we are being misled. A sum of Rs. 23 lakhs is mentioned in connection with drought relief. I do not know from where it has come. I am not interested in argument

because that is not the main idea. There was drought and people were suffering. The Government came forward with a begging bowl to the Central Government. The Central Government said they would give Rs. 38 lakhs. Subsequently it was reduced to Rs. 23.55 lakhs.

When it is a question of spending, they say 'It is a matter of policy. We will not give you. You must adjust within the plan itself'. Because of that, our Government was forced to adjust this drought relief fund within the plan. Where from they have taken this amount, I am not competent to say. They spent it and it is for a good cause and the people are happy about it. But at the same time, this is a Union Territory. You are directly governing it. Therefore, when you speak about policy matters, you have to take it in your own sphere as part of your own territory. It is a backward territory. You must give the amount from your pocket, either from the consolidated Fund of India or from some other source and not ask to adjust it within our own funds. If you are going to ask us to adjust within our plan, then we will ask for Statehood. We are not like Shri Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who is asking for autonomy. We are asking for our own administration, a better administration which will manage in a better way. If you are not going to do it, I am afraid you will be encouraging separatist tendencies. Already the separatist idea is gaining ground which is opposed to the unity idea which alone can promote the welfare of the people on the whole.

Once again I appeal to the Prime Minister who, I think, will be listening from somewhere and to the other Ministers. It is unfortunate that I see here only the Minister of State for Finance. This is a subject in which every one of you should be interested. This is the Territory that has given the unifying colour for the State. You speak very highly of it. But all the time, you are only interested in the Ashram. You forget that there are many other places than the Ashram. I am also interested in the Ashram. My name is *Aravinda* Bala Pajanor. My father was a devotee of the Ashram. But this matter will not end there. We must take a composite view of it. You must take full interest for the entire territory. If you do that for Pondicherry, I am sure you will do it for other States also. This can be a model for you.

Last time also we had asked for a High Court. When you have a Judicial Commissioner's court for Goa and other places, you are denying this to us, I do not know for what reason. You have double standards.

Then I request you to send a Commission to our Territory because it is a backward Territry industrially. In the Plan, I see you are having an Industrial Development Corporation. But the amount you are allotting is more like the time allotted to my party in this House. I am very grateful to the Deputy-Speaker that he has given me quite a long time. But if I have to speak on the Railway Budget, I am given only 3 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a special case because you come from that area. You are the lone representative of the area.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: I am very grateful to you for giving me more time. I can only mention this now. The Business Advisory Committee should see to it that a minimum of 5 minutes is allowed to a party. I am allowed only 2 minutes on Steel and Mines and 3 minutes on Shipping and Transport. Within this time, what can I express? That is why I say we are only adhering to the form of democracy, not the spirit of it.

I have a number of other matters to speak about. So far as the Pondicherry public servants are concerned, the Health Minister said this morning that they are trying to unify the pay scales. I am happy about it. Even seven months ago, we sent a representation to the Health Minister

stating the anomalies. A technician in the Willingdon Hospital is paid two times the emoluments of his counterpart in JIPMAR hospital. An assistant is paid not even three-fourth of his counterpart in Lady Hardinge Hospital. Within the same country, you are having this kind of discrimination. If you are not going to solve this problem for which we sent a petition, do you expect us only to speak in this Parliament which will be just playing to the gallery?

That will not serve any purpose.

Once again I appeal to you: please send us a Commission so that it can go into the anomalies and rectify them and also look into other matters which need looking into and do the needful so that we can have a better administration there with good and conferred government staff so serve the people as is expected in a democracy.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण): उपाध्यक्ष जी, पांडिचेरी के बजट पर कुछ बोलने की मेरी इच्छा इस कारण से हुई कि मुझे यह सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था कि मैं पांडिचेरी तीन बार जा चुका हू और वहा के निवासियो की अपनी आखो से दुर्दशा देख सका हू। जिस चेहरे को मैंने देखा मैंने यह पाया कि उसे शायद पूरा भोजन नही मिलता उसके पास वह साधन नही है जिस से वह अपने परिवार को पाल सके। श्री एम०एल० सीलम जब वहां के लैफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर थे तो मुझे चार, पाच दिन वहा रहने का मौका मिला था। श्री अरविन्द घोष, जो भारतीय स्वतत्रता के इतिहास के एक जगमगाते सितारे हैं। उनके प्रति भी मेरी श्रद्धा है और उन्होंने जिस प्रकार वहां पर आश्रम बनवाया है, उसमे किस प्रकार के कार्य चल रहे है, वह देश के विकास का शायद एक उदाहरण हो सकता है तो मुझे वहां जाने की कई बार इच्छा होती रही। जिस प्रकार वहा पर शिक्षा का सचालन एक सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय ढंग से किया जा रहा है, जिस प्रकार वहां पर कुटीर उद्योग या छोटे उद्योग काम में लाये जा रहे हैं, व्यक्तियों को उनमे लगाया जा रहा है, तो मुझे भी आशा थी कि वहां पर ऐसी सरकार, जो लोगों की सरकार हो, तो वह शायद उन लोगो के दुख दर्द को दूर कर सकेगी, जो कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल में नही किया जा सकता है।

जब वहा पर श्री बी०डी० जत्ती साहब लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर थे मैं पाच छ दिन के लिए वहा गया था और जो मैंने 8 वर्ष पूर्व लोगो के चेहरे पर एक गरीबी की तस्वीर और चित्र देखा था ठीक वही माननीय जत्ती साहब के जमाने मे देखकर आया था। तो मैं वित्त मत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या कारण है कि हम अभी भी वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन रखने जा रहे हैं? क्या वहा पर डीलिमिटेशन नही हो पाया है? अगर डीलिमिटेशन की जो प्रक्रिया पूरी करनी चाहिए, वह अगर इलैक्शन कमीशन ने पूरी नही की है तो उसे अवश्य पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

15.47 hrs. [Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami in the chair]

जब मैं वहा पर नट पर गया तो मैंने देखा कि तेज चलने वाली इस प्रकार की वहां नावें आ रही थी और वहा से माल उतारा जा रहा था नया सामान आराम से इधर उधर भेजा भी जा रहा था जिस से ऐसा आभास होता था कि कोई पूछने वाला नही है कि या यह सामान कहां से आया और किस प्रकार आया। स्मगलिंग का मैं ऐसा मानता हू वह एक छोटा अड्डा भी रहा, और जब सारे देश मे हमने स्मगलर्स को पकड़ा तो पांडिचेरी का भी एक अच्छा कसाक आया है। वहा पर भी हमने कुछ व्यक्तियों को जो स्मगलिंग करने मे पकड़ा है। ऐसी जगह पर हम वहा के लोगो की दुर्दशा को बदलने के लिए एक अच्छा पोर्ट बना सकें जिसे हम पाइन्दर पोर्ट कह सके तो अच्छा रहेगा। या अगर मीडियम पोर्ट वहा पर बन जाए— मैं जानता हू कि यह तो टैक्निकल गाइडाइन पर निर्भर करेगा — तो मैं ऐसा मानता हू कि पांडिचेरी का डेवलपमेंट द्रुत गति से हो जाएगा।

इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के दफ्तर में भी मुझे जाने का मौका मिला था।

यद्यपि मैं ऐसे वक्त वहां पर गया था जबकि मैं पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य नहीं था। मैं एक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में वहां पर गया था और इस नाते वहां गया था कि अरविन्द आश्रम में क्या कार्य चल रहा है उस को देखने के लिये गया था ताकि उस का देखकर शायद में बम्बई नगरी में कुछ काम कर सकूं। मैंने वहां पर देखा कि इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन के लिये वहां पर जो चुनी हुई सरकार थी, जो कुछ भी वह रुपया मांगती थी, वह उस को पूरी तरह से नहीं मिलता था। जो उस समय वहां के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन से मैं मिला और उन मुख्य मंत्री ने मुझ से कहा कि मुख्य मंत्री होते हुए भी मुझे दिल्ली बड़ी-बड़ी जाना पड़ता है और होम मिनिस्टर के आगे-पीछे घूमना पड़ता है और अलग-अलग मंत्रियों से प्रार्थना करनी पड़ती है लेकिन जो हम मांगते हैं, उस की पूर्ती नहीं हो पाती। तो इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन का खर्चा हम क्यों कर रहे हैं। इतना ज्यादा खर्चा कर के अगर हम व्यक्तियों को वहां पर उद्योग में नहीं लगा पाते हैं, तो उस संस्था को मिटा देना चाहिये और उस को हटा देना चाहिए। यहां जो मैं इस प्रकार बोल रहा हूं वह दुख के कारण बोल रहा हूं। मैं कभी नहीं चाहूंगा कि इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन को वहां से हटाया जाए लेकिन जब वहां कोई काम नहीं रहा और वह वहां पर रहे, तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन ने वहां पर क्या काम किया है, उन को कितना रुपया आप ने भेजा है, कितना रुपया वहां पर ग्रान्टस के रूप में दिया गया और कितना लोन के रूप में दिया और कितनी वहां पर व्यक्तियों की अर्जियां आई और इस प्रकार कितने लोगों को आप ने अर्जियां पास की यह सूचना वित्त मंत्री देने की कृपा करें।

मैंने वहां की शिक्षण संस्थाओं को भी देखने का प्रयत्न किया और मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ, वहां के अध्यापकों की दुर्दशा को देखकर, वहां के विद्यार्थियों के रहन-सहन को और उन के कपड़ों को देखकर। यह साफ दीखता था कि वे जिस परिवार से आते हैं या तो उस परिवार की आमदनी बहुत कम है और या वहां की सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। केन्द्र ने उसे जो इंडेक्स दे रखा है जो हमारे कानून में है, कास्ट-ट्रूशन में जो उस का दर्जा है, उसे तो हम बदल नहीं सकते, तो मैं यही चाहता हूं कि जब हम देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधना चाहते हैं और हम इन को साइकोलोजीकली बांधना चाहते हैं और फ्रेन्च की वहां पर कुछ भी कल्चर रही हो अगर हम पांडिचेरी की जो कुछ भी कल्चरल एक्टिविटीज हैं, उन को अगर हम सेफ रखना चाहते हैं, उन को हम बिगड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं, तो उसे स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। यह एक छोटी सी बात जो मैं कह रहा हूं, ऐसा लगता है कि बिना सोचे समझे मैं बोल रहा हूं। स्टेट बनाने के लिये उसकी कितनी आमदनी है कितनी आमदनी वह कर सकेगा यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली वायाएबिल यूनिट बन सकेगा या नहीं बन सकेगा यह सब बातें तो अलग हैं लेकिन राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से हमारे नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से और कल्चरल दृष्टिकोण से इस एक्सपेरीमेंट को अगर हमने वहां पर शुरू किया उसे स्टेटहुड दे कर, तो वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर को यहां पर दौड़ कर आकर बम्बई को प्रणाम नहीं करना पड़ेगा और उसे जो दण्डवत प्रणाम यहां आकर करना पड़ता है, वह शायद बन्द हो जाएगा और वहां के लोगों की जो दुर्दशा 27 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी चल रही है, वह कुछ हद तक दूर हो जाएगी। तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसे स्टेटहुड देने के लिए आज नहीं तो कल निर्णय लेना चाहिए। यह छोटा सा प्रश्न नहीं है। इस पर निर्णय लेने के लिये काफी समय चाहिए, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे कृपा करके इस पर विचार करने के लिये मुख्यमन्त्रियों की मीटिंग में कहें कि कैबिनेट में इस की चर्चा हो। हम हर सूरत में इस को स्टेटहुड देंगे तो इस में हमारी जीत रहने वाली है, हमारी रूलिंग पार्टी कांग्रेस के राजनीति दृष्टिकोण से यह बहुत ऊंची चीज होने वाली है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। वहां पर जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं, उन चीजों का एक्स-

पोर्ट की काफी अच्छी आमद से किया जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारे मंत्री जी ने इस पर कभी ध्यान दिया है कि वहां पर एक्सपोर्ट की क्या पासिबलिटिज हैं। वहां पर नारियल पैदा होता है और काफी भी पैदा होती है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि इस के लिये भी उन को तैयारी करनी चाहिए।

और ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप ने जो बजट पेश किया है, भगवान न करे कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल को और आगे वहां पर बढ़ाना पड़े, उस का जब मैं ने अध्ययन किया, तो मैंने पाया कि आप के बजट का 70 परसेन्ट खर्चा जो है, वह नान-प्लान में लोगों की तन्खाहों के देने में ही चला जाता है और 30 परसेन्ट जो बचता है वह कन्टीन्यूइंग स्कीम पर आप का खर्च करना पड़ता है। इस तरह से आप कोई नई स्कीम नहीं बना पाते हैं और वह इसलिये नहीं रख पाते क्या कि वहां पर प्रेसिडेंट रूल सारी पावर ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ में है जिन को टेबिल पर बैठ कर काम करने में आनन्द आता है। जनता में जाकर उनके विचारों को जान कर नई कल्पना सामने रखना उन की आदत नहीं है। इसलिये जल्द से जल्द वहां पर चुनाव किये जाने चाहियें और स्टेटहुड उसे मिलना चाहिए उस के बारे में साथ विचार कर के उन्हें देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूं। इस के अलावा ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन का ग्रान्टस इस कार्यकाल में दे कर यह बताने का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने राष्ट्रपति शासन के दिनों में इतना अच्छा काम किया है और केन्द्र से इस प्रकार पैसा आने में लोगों का भला हुआ है।

आप ने मुझे कुछ ज्यादा समय दिया है, इस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) Although the discussion on the Budget Demands for my own State of Gujarat has been postponed yet another time, and I hope it will now be held tomorrow, I am glad that the Deputy-Speaker who was then presiding took the correct constitutional view in the larger interests of the rights of Parliament over the executive and ruled that although the Demands for Gujarat were important, the overall importance of constitutional propriety hand to prevail I am also sure that my friend Shri Sezhiyan and many others on this side who interjected in the various points of order and debates on that important constitutional issue never meant to stall anything. Anyway, I am glad that the Deputy-Speaker took a lenient view when the Pondicherry Budget came, and, therefore, we are proceeding with this discussion

It was very heartening to hear my good friend, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan—I do not see her just now in the House—tell us in so many words that the election in Pondicherry must be held as early as possible. In fact, she said it should be done immediately Equally encouraging were the observations of my esteemed elder and friend, Dr Kailas, who said that Pondicherry must have new elections immediately Then I wonder why my friends from both the CPI and the ruling Congress say that no elections should be held when it comes to the question of Gujarat The CPI had voted against my amendment on the President's Address in which I asked for early elections in Gujarat But, Sir, I am glad that over such a short period of time, just after some days, wisdom has dawned upon our friends both in the CPI and also in the Ruling Congress in regard to the election in Pondicherry, and I hope they will now apply the same yard-stick tomorrow when they come to the question of elections in Gujarat

16 hrs.

DR. KAILAS : Why not?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : My friend, Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor, has made a very moving speech. He comes from Pondicherry and naturally he felt more agitated and disturbed on a number of points I need not repeat these points nor have I the direct knowledge in terms of speaking on those points. But like Dr. Kailas, I also had the good fortune

of visiting Pondicherry mainly for the purpose of visiting the great Aurobindo Ashram. Sir, I remember vividly the extreme poverty in the eyes of the ordinary people, commoners, children, people living in huts, small cottages and I must say that I felt extremely distressed, because I could not really relish, much less could I even tolerate, the glaring constrast that prevailed there. On the one hand, in the Ashram, we had all the facilities and comforts and also a kind of spiritual atmosphere. But outside, almost at the close doors of the Ashram, I saw such a glaring contrast and Shri Arvind Bala Pajanor as also Dr. Kailas are right when they say that Pondicherry is continously neglected. Sir, I would have liked many hon. Member belonging to various regions of our great country to come forward and participate in this discussion. It is not only the responsibility of the hon. Member from Pondicherry to talk in terms of the difficulties and problems of his State, but it is the concern of all the people of the country, and of the whole people of the sub-continent.

Now, if elections are not held, what is the reason ? Are the electoral rolls not completed ? I am told they are completed. Is the Election Commission not ready ? I am told the Election Commission is ready. The people are wanting elections. My friends from the South tell us that the elections are very much wanted by the people. Then what is the obstacle ? Then what is the hinderance ? Sir, the tragedy of the situation is, not only in Pondicherry but in many other parts of this country, that quite often, what I may call, vicious politiking dominates and problems of peoples welfare are put into secondary considerations, in third and fourth categories. Sir, democracy means people's welfare. Are we interested in putting this person or that person, this party or that party in power ? Are we only interested in depriving this group or that group of power ? Or, are we interested in making continued efforts aimed at the increased welfare of the people ? It is possible that in trying to increase the people's welfare one party may be in power today, but that same party may be in Opposition tomorrow. How does it matter ? What matters is whether people's welfare is promoted. If people's welfare is promoted and for that 'A' or 'B' party is to go out, well that party will have to go out. People's welfare cannot remain at standstill.

Therefore, I feel that Pondicherry must have elections very soon. Secondly, I would like to make a mention about the drought. It is very serious. In Pondicherry, the conditions of drought are very disastrous. So also in Tamil Nadu and in other parts of South India. Last month I was in Madras, and got the people's views, and I also saw for myself the conditions there. I was told that Madras had been facing an acute problem in regard to drinking water.

Fortunately, rains have come and there is some relief in other parts of Tamil Nadu except Madras City. If the people of Pondicherry or Gujerat are distressed by drought, should the argument be that because there is drought, therefore you will not have a popular Government ? Rather the argument should be that because there is a problem of such gigantic dimensions, only the elected representatives of the people will be able to deliver the goods. I have nothing against the officers. If they are competent and exeperienced in the job, it is all the better for the administration. But by the very nature of things, no bureaucracy can function with any kind of direct cantact with the people. So. I cannot accept this argument that elections should be postponed because of the drought, and that normal healthy democratic processes should be kept in abeyance.

As in Gujarat, teachers' conditions are miserable and college professors are not getting adequate pay in Pondicherry. If there is a popular Government, the people can make representations far more effectively than they can do with the bureaucratic machinery. I understand, the Central

Government has already sanctioned a central university in Pondicherry. I want to know what steps have been taken to see that this is expedited. It is no use giving an assurance and sleeping over it.

The conditions of the roads are extremely poor and inadequate in Pondicherry. The number of health centres is less than what is required, especially in the rural areas. The minister should give more attention to having good roads and more health centres. I will not talk about unemployment, because that is nothing peculiar to Pondicherry alone but is common to the whole country. If that is a consolation to my young friend, I can offer him that.

I should like the Government of India to spend a little more time, money and attention on the development of Karaikkal, which can be developed into a good, useful port to serve Pondicherry and South India

As I said, we want to give an impression that all the Members of Parliament are interested in the proper development of all the areas of the country. Pondicherry has had the privilege of having the Aurobindo Ashram. It has also the privilege of having one of the world's very interesting experiments—a new kind of institution called "Auroville." Funds for this are pouring in from UNESCO and many international and private agencies all over the world. We want it to develop, but should we allow this glaring contrast-Aurobindo Ashram and Auroville, which are receiving the attention of the peoples and the Government of India and the peoples and the Governments of the world on the one side, and the lack of care and attention for the common people of Pondicherry on the other ? This is my appeal, and I hope that the Government of India will see to it that Pondicherry becomes famous, not only through these two big institutions, welcome as they are important as they are, but by steady and sustained and, I will even say, speedy development and progress of the vast members of poor people who reside in Pondicherry.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Mr. Chairman, I agree with the other hon. Members who preceded me in saying that there should be immediate elections in Pondicherry and representative government should be allowed to function there. Whatever might have been the reason in March 1973...

SHRI M RAM GOPALA REDDY (Nizamabad) : You are the reason.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : If Shri Reddy wants to enter into a dialogue, I am prepared for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please ignore him.

SHRI SEZHIYAN . If an hon. Member of this House, an elderly gentleman, says something, I will not ignore that. He said that I am responsible for it. I accept it Because, on the 27th March 1974, at the first meeting of the Assembly, a no-confidence motion was adopted, the Ministry was unseated and President's Rule came. But I must say that the Congress Party to which Shri Reddy belongs, joined with us in supporting that no-confidence motion. In fact, he is more responsible because his party had a greater strength than my party.

I am not here to suggest that merely because we participated in the no confidence motion, we do not want the elections to take place afterwards. Earlier, we were the ruling party. Then in the elections we got defeated. The party which came to power was defeated by a no-confidence motion. But that is no excuse for postponing the elections and, consequently, the functioning of the democratic government there. When the elections are held, my party may or may not come to power. That is not the consideration. Personal or party gain should not be the consideration; we should follow the democratic norms and procedures Otherwise. we will have autocracy in place of democracy, always being ruled by the Centre. If the Centre feel that representative government is not suitable for Pondicherry for some time to come, the

same argument can be applied to all the States and all of them can be brought under President's Rule, and every day Shri Mukherjee will have the honour of coming before the House with supplementary demands or excess demands.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : And being stalled by you.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : My first plea is that the elections should be held at the earliest possible moment and every party should be given the opportunity to go to the people of Pondicherry, because the people have the constitutional and fundamental right to have administration by their duly elected representatives

In this context, we have three Presidential Orders, issued on the 27th March 1974, 26th September 1974 (after the expiry of six months) and the third on the 7th March 1975 What do they say in these Presidential Orders? When the first order came, we approved it immediately. The Order of the 7th March is a replica of the Order of 26th September 1974 It says:

> "Whereas I have received a report from the Administrator of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and after considering the report and other information received by me, I am satisfied that the situation in the Union Territory continues to be such that the administration of the Territory cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and for further administration of the Union Territory it is necessary that the operation of the provisions should be continued "

He says the same thing in respect of the report for 1973-75 also There also he says:

> "Whereas I have received a report from the Administrator of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and after considering the report and other information received by me, I am satisfied . . etc."

Now he has referred to two documents received from the Administrator of Pondicherry and, based on the reports, he has taken the decision. Whenever a Presidential Order is imposed on the States, invariably, the report of the Government is placed on the Table of the House along with the Order. In these circumstances, when two reports have been received in which he requested the President to continue the President's Rule—once in September and again in March—in all fairness to the House, we should have the reports from the Administrator addressed to the President—that means, addressed to the Executive here—so as to know what were the grounds put forth by the Administrator, and what was the speciality that was there which made the Union Government and the President to take a decision that President's Rule should continue as recommended by the Administrator

On the 14th March I wrote a letter to the Speaker about these things and asked that the two statements sent by the Administrator should be made available to the House so that the House would be in a better position to appreciate why the Presidential Order is being continued for the third time. Whenever a State is brought under aegis of the President's Rule, this House ought to function as the Assembly of the particular State; so we should know why we are doing the job which is meant to be done by the another Assembly. It comes to this, that not only are you usurping the powers of the House, but the House is made to usurp the powers of some other Assembly This is not a democratic procedure

Coming to rules, you may say that nowhere in the Union Territories Act is it said that the Administrator's Report should be laid on the Table of the House. That would probably be technical but not democratic.

Two more things, and I will be done. Regarding Plan allocations, Pondicherry has been given a very raw deal: it has

not been given its due share. In the Fifth Five Year Plan it was orginally Rs. 32 crores and then, due to the increase in the Third Pay Commission's scales etc. it was expected to go to Rs. 40 crores. This was the agreement between the Union Territory of Pondicherry and the Planning Commission and this was agreed to by the Centre. So, on the basis of 40 crores for the Fifth Five Year Plan for the years 1975—79, on an average Rs. 8 crores should be allotted for each year. But I find that for the year 1974-75 they have allotted only Rs 5 29 crores and for the year 1975-76 only Rs 5 11 crores have been allotted—amounting to Rs 10 40 crores on the whole So, out of the allocation of 40 crores, for the first two years they have allotted only Rs. 10 4 crores which means that the balance of Rs 30 crores is to be spent in the next three years which I very much doubt. For the first two years you have given only 25 per cent instead of 40 per cent Therefore I would appeal that this Plan allocation should be raised

Secondly, I want to make a general observation—without going into details Pondicherry, somehow or other, is used by the Administrator and the officials here as a spring board for promotions. Supposing an Under Secretary wants a promotion, he is immediately shunted to Pondicherry He does not have any involvement there He goes there on promotion as Deputy Secretary and he comes back here confirmed in that post He does not have any involvement with the problems of the State I am not against integration I do not say that the Pondhicherry administration should be manned only by persons of Pondhicherry. Why not have some cadre which has got some involvement in that State? After all, the bureaucracy is there to serve the people It is not the people who are to serve the bureaucracy by giving them the posts that they want.

You take any institution there, whether it is the secretariat or JIPMER or any other institution. Those who want to get a promotion go there for a period of six months and, once the promotion is confirmed, they want to revett back to Delhi and manipulate from here. This idea of using Pondhicherry as a springboard or a play-ground for training the persons without benefiting the particular State is not conducive to the interest of the State. Otherwise, in course of time, they may insist on a separate cadre for Pondicherry itself If these things are done, the persons who want promotion are sent there for a short period and brought back here on the same posts, this is neither good for the administration nor for the people of the State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon Members for making their observations on the Budget and the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Pondicherry.

I agree with the hon Members that it would have been more appropriate if the problems of the people of Pondicherry could have been discussed and sorted out on the floor of the Union Territory Legislative Assembly But it is known to you, Sir and the hon. Members, the circumstances under which the elected Government of the Union Territory could not function It is no use trying to find out the location of responsibility for the failure of constitutional machinery which hardly could exist after the elections of 1974

Regarding early elections, the issue has been raised not only on the floor of this House but on other occasions also and the position of the Government has been made quite clear We are not opposed to hold elections early But at the same time the very basic problems of the Union Territory should be looked into. The unprecedented drought which is prevailing there and the various relief measures which have been undertaken are to set through and, at the same time certain

normalcy should be brought back in which the elections could be held.

I would not like to make any observations which may appear to be extraneous. In this country, we find that two types of demands are raised. On the one hand, a demand is raised for the dissolution of the elected Assembly and, after that, on the other hand, immediately they raise a demand for having a fresh elected Assembly. This is their concept of democracy, that is, an elected Assembly should be dissolved before its stipulated period and, after that, immediately there is a demand that there should be a fresh elected Assembly. That is a political angularity of the hon. Members of the Opposition. But I can assure the House, as it has been pointed out by my colleague in the Home Ministry, that the elections will take place as soon as the situation is normal there.

The hon. Member from Pondicherry has made a very forceful speech and has highlighted particularly the problems of the people there. I agree with him that the problems of the people of Pondicherry should be looked into in its proper perspective and that Pondicherry should not be known as merely the location of the Ashram there. The Ashram plays an important role not only in the life of Pondicherry but also in the life of the entire India. Apart from that, the people of Pondicherry have also their own problems and those problems should not be over-shadowed by the Ashram or the problems related there.

Shri Mavalankar has raised a question regarding the Central University. Already a proposal is there. But it has to be kept in mind that if the Central University is established by the Education Ministry, the entire expenditure is to be borne by the Education Ministry; Pondicherry Administration or the Union Territory has nothing to do with it. It has not yet been finalised. That is why, it has not been possible for me to say at this stage, when it will be finalised, but it is under the consideration of the Union Ministry of Education.

AN HON. MEMBER : It has been sanctioned.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : There is a gap between the sanction and implementation. Money has to be allocated; other things are also there.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, kindly ask the Minister to request his colleague in the Education Ministry to expedite this.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I will pass on your suggestion to my colleague.

Regarding deficit of the Union Territory, it is known to the hon. Members that unlike the States, the entire deficit of the Union Territory is being met by the Central Government. So far as the revenue deficit is concerned, it is met straightway by assistance; so far as the capital deficit is concerned, it will be met by loans. Even for the present Plan allocation, I appreciate that the size of the Plan has not been up to the expectations of the people of Pondicherry, but in the limited situation of so many constraints in our economic life, it has been possible for us to increase the Plan outlay of the current year by a few lakhs from the last year. Last year it was of the order of 4.45 crores; this year, it has been 5.14 crores. It is coming either as the grant-in-aid or as loan assistance.

Two or three projects have been mentioned particulary by some hon. Members. In regard to the Thermal Power Project, we expect that the detailed project reports will be ready by the end of this month. After that the Government will be in a position to take a decision. Preliminary studies in regard to the composite project of Ariankuppam Port Project are also under completion and as soon as the whole thing is finalised, Government will arrive at a decision.

If these two Central sector projects where investment is much more are taken in hand, undoubtedly, the entire assistance will have to come from the Central Government. It will not be possible for the Union Territory Administration to bear any part of the expenditure.

Regarding other measures of development and other things, certain points have been raised regarding the conditions of the roads, drought relief etc. I hope, the Union Territory administration will take care of these and certain allocations have been made in the State Annual Plan. But the basic question remains. If we cannot augment the Plan allocation, we cannot take care of all the areas which deserve our attention.

Before I conclude, I would like to highlight one more point which has been raised by Shri Sezhiyan about the laying of notification and the report received from the Union Territory Administrator to the Home Ministry on the floor of the House. On an earlier occassion, I explained the legal position about it on the floor of the House. When a State is under President's rule under Art. 356 of the Constitution, notification and the Governor's advice to the President are laid on the Table of the House, but if it is being done under Sec. 51 of the Union Territories Act, that legal requirement is not necessary. And in this connection, the position has been explained in details in a letter that has been sent to Shri Sezhiyan under Home Ministry's Memo dated 18th March, 1975. If he has not received it by this time, he may get it. It is in connection with his letter to the Home Ministry that the position has been explained in detail.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We will have a separate discussion after we have received that letter.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: No, no. Which you wrote to the Home Ministry? I am not concerned with that.

With these words, Sir, I again thank the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Pajanor, you want your cut motions to be put to vote?

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: I am particular about cut motion No. 2 which may be put to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will put cut motion No. 2 of Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor to the vote of the House.

Now, the question is:

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Elections' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Postponement of elections without any reason whatsoever(2).]

THE LOK SABHA DIVIDED:

Division No. 8

16.39 hrs.

AYES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Horo, Shri N. E.
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Pandeya. Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
*Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Singh, Shri D. N.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

NOES

Ambesh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Zinur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Daga, Shri M. C.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gopal, Shri K.
Hari Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kailas, Dr
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Peje, Shri S. L.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyunarayan
Rao, Shri P Ankineedu Prasada
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is :

Ayes: 18; Noes: 83.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am putting the rest of the Cut Motions together.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 and 3 to 15 were put and negatived .

Now I am putting the Demands for Grants. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—Demands Nos. 1 to 32 and 34."

The motion was adopted.

Now I am putting the Supplementary Demand for Grants. The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4 to 15, 17 to 21, 30 and 32."

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Ram Deo Singh, P. G. Mavalankar and Madhuryya Haldar.

NOES: Sarvashri Sidram Reddy, Narsingh Narain Pandey, K. Ramkrishna Reddy and Sheopujan Shastri.

16.32 hrs.

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL 1975*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I introduce† the bill.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : I could not send the slip to you earlier.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I beg to move† that "the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 20-3-1975.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARVINDA BALA PAJANOR : I I want only to make a few points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry; this is an Appropriation Bill and in an Appropriation Bill, there are certain specific rules. If you want to speak, you should give advance intimation intimating the points on which you want to speak. Your request has come to me. Once we break a precedent, then it becomes very difficult. The Minister has already complained. Don't press my hands.

SHRI ARVINDA BALA PAJANOR : I will take only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot give it; if I had permitted you, I would not have given you 2 minutes. I would have given more. I have got it too late.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: All of a sudden Gujarat has been postponed and Pondicherry has been taken before time. If you are going to treat Pondicherry like this, I am very much afraid

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is another Appropriation Bill. You please give your points. I will give you a chance. Please excuse me now. I cannot undo what has been done.

Now the question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION BILL*; 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year, 1974-75, be taken into consideration.".

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year, 1974-75, be taken into consideration".

Now, Shri Pajanor.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 20-3-75.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : Sir thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I wish to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister a matter regarding the discrimination in regard to the grant of HRA, to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. So far as Goa is concerned, the entire territory is being given the HRA. In Pondicherry Territory, only the town Pondicherry is being given the HRA and the rest of the territory like for example, Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam are not given this HRA. This causes great hardship to the Government servants. From the Budget I see that you have brought supplementary grants to the tune of Rs. 23 lakhs wherein some portion is for giving the dearness allowance according to the award of the Third Pay Commission. When you can consider that, why cannot you consider this point, which has been brought to your attention repeatedly? Kindly consider it again I request that Pondicherry town may be given A status and Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam B status I request the hon. Minister to consider this request of mine Thank you

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : The hon Member has raised certain points which would require detailed examination and along with some other points, I will consider them also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75 be taken into consideration ".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put the clauses to vote

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE . I move :

"That the Bill be passed.".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed.".

The motion was adopted.

16.44 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75

MR CHAIRMAN : We now take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

DEMAND NO 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,65,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture' "

DEMAND NO 3—AGRICULTURE

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 481,74,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 66,00,00,000 on Revenue

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND No. 11—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 12—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PRODUCTION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 21,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' "

DEMAND No 15—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS WORKING EXPENSES

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,92,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 17—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,57,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs'."

DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 171,75,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND No 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,23,78,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force' "

DEMAND No. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—PENSIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,58,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 24—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND No. 25—EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,74,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No 27—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,75,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No 28—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 29—CUSTOMS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 30—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No 31—TAXES ON INCOME, ESTATE DUTY, WEALTH TAX AND GIFT TAX

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax'."

DEMAND No 32—STAMPS

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 33—AUDIT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,66,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CURRENCY, COINAGE AND MINT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 62,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Currency Coinage and Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 37—TRANSFER TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,82,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 38—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,90,01,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 40—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 41—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,58,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 32,39,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 42—FAMILY PLANNING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO 43—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 44—HEAVY INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 66,92,41,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CABINET

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO 47—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms'."

DEMAND NO 48—POLICE

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,25,53,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,41,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO 51—DELHI

MR CHAIRMAN . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 3,75,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 25,80,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO 52—CHANDIGARH

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,82,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 39,14,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 53—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR CHAIRMAN . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 43,18,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 19,51,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 54—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MR, CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,70,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 55—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

DEMAND No. 56—LAKSHADWEEP

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,95,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1975, in respect of 'Lakshdweep'."

DEMAND No 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,28,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,96,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 64,74,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 62—BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,59,11,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 65—POWER SCHEMES

MR CHAIRMAN . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 13,42 000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 5,13,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2.61.000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND No. 68—MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 14,25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,19,75,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 74—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Ministry of shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND No. 75—ROADS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,06,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,99,89,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 76—PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 9,82,52,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ports, Light, houses and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 78—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 27,93,15,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND No. 79—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

DEMAND No 80—MINES AND MINERALS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 65,83,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

DEMAND No. 81—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 82—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,64,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 84—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 86—AVIATOIN

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of "Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 87—TOURISM

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,38,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Tourism'."

DEMAND No. 88—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of *'Ministry of Works and Housing'*."

DEMAND No. 89—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 91—HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 61,00,000 on Capital Account be grauted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 92—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 3,35,79.000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Stationary and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 94—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects."

DEMAND NO. 95—NUCLEAR POWER SCHEMES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Nuclear Power Schemes."

DEMAND NO. 101—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,90,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND NO 102—DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

MR. CHAIRMAN . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 17,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Space'.'

DEMAND NO. 104—RAJYA SABHA.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

The Supplementary Demands are before the House.

*SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal) :Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1974-75. The general budget was passed in this House only few days ago. But within a few days a supplementary budget has been brought before us. The Government have formed a habit of presenting budgets in instalments. This only goes to prove that the Government are unable to plan their programmes in a systematic way. They hit upon some ideas suddenly and act accordingly by fits and starts Sir, in these supplementary demands a sum of Rs. 1761.44 crores have been demanded. This is not a small sum. Therefore to ask for such a huge sum in a supplementary budget is somewhat unnatural

In the introductory remarks it has been mentioned that a sum of rupees 120 crores are needed for payment of additional dearness allowance to various categories of Central Government employees. In the regular general budget also some provision was made for payment of DA. In this connection I have to say that 50% of this additional DA is being frozen by way of compulsory deposits and the poor employees are being paid only half of the DA to which they are entitled. So what actual benefits are the employees getting from this enhanced DA ? In this supplementary demands itself Government have asked for Rs 3 68 crores for public works due to rise in cost of building materials etc. They have asked for another Rs. 2.35 cores on account of rise in cost of paper Therefore, Sir, when the Government themselves have to ask for additional amounts in the supplementary budget on account of rise in price of commodities, then we can easily imagine the plight in which the poor employees find themselves. The Government employees who find it extremely difficult to meet their domestic budget due to rising prices, are being forced to forego half the amount of their DA. Is it not a cruel joke on them ?

Then, Sir, we find that Rs. 228.64 crores have been demanded for Defence. Sir, if this amount was needed for payment of

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

pay or DA to the Defence employees then there was some logic in it. But we find that sum of Rs. 95 crores have been separately provided for payment of D.A. Therefore this huge amount is being demanded for the various Wings of the Army, Navy and Air Force. In the General Budget a heavy amount was already provided for Defence. I do not think that our country is in danger of a sudden attack from any quarters. On account of this I oppose a grant of this huge additional amount for Defence.

Then, Sir, Rs. 79 21 crores have been provided for additional grants to the States and the Union Territories to aid them in their plan schemes. Sir, the provision of this small amount for the State Plans, although this is a supplementary budget goes only to prove that there is no planning in our country worth the name. Although it is a supplementary budget yet some 2,000 crores of additional amount has been demanded in it. The provision of only 79.21 crores out of that for the State plans is very disappointing. The Five Year Plans have become a farce. Whenever a budget proposal is presented some amount is provided as a ritual in that for the plans just as a person provides for some amount for performing the annual rites of his parents at the end of the year.

66 crores of rupees have been provided for subsidy to the Food Corporation of India on imported food grains. The FCI is given subsidy on indigenous food grains also. We fail to find any logic behind subsidizing indigenous food grains. I can cite one example. The Government procures paddy at the rate of Rs. 70 to 75/- per quintal and 3 quintals of paddy yields 2 quintal of rice. Even if we take that the Government pays to the farmers at the rate of 80 rupees a quintal for paddy, the price of procured rice cannot be more than Rs. 120/- a quintal in any case. Even after adding various other incidental expenses, the price of rice cannot be more than Rs. 150/- a quintal. The Government can sell rice at Rs. 1.50 per Kg. if they so choose. But the Government sells rice to the consumers at Rs. 1.80 per Kg in the ration shops. Inspite of this the Government is paying a huge amount to the FCI as subsidy. In the Eastern region alone we have seen that the Government paid about Rs. 30 crores to the FCI as food subsidy. I fail to understand how this becomes necessary? Surely, food grains worth so many crores of rupees are not lost in transit. There must be wide spread corruption in the activities of the FCI necessitating this huge subsidy by the Government.

Another fat amount of 481.74 crores have been demanded for fertilisers. There is no doubt that fertiliser is a necessary item and shortage of fertiliser is being felt in the country also But it is difficult to understand as to where the shortage and want really lies While travelling to various parts of our country I had the good fortune of visiting some fertiliser factories both in the public and private sectors. Some privately owned fertiliser factories were of the opinion that there was no real shortage of fertilisers in the country as made out by the Government. I also saw with my own eyes that huge stocks of fertilisers were lying there. The other day a report appeared in the papers that a slump has appeared in the fertiliser's market that is the cultivators are not going in for fertilisers in a big way. There may two reasons for this, either the purchasing power of the cultivators are so low that they are unable to buy fertilisers or the distribution system for fertilisers is faulty as a result of which the fertilisers did not reach the cultivators.

Now, I will say something about coal, coal mining authority and the Bharat Coaking Coal Co. At Raniganj in West Bengal, 25 persons were arrested last August for selling spurious coal licences, through which coal is obtained from these authorities and sold to various parties. A high police official said, it was published in the papers also, that there are about 1500 people in the Raniganj, Asansol, Dhanbad coal field areas who are engaged in this trafficking in spurious and bogus coal licences. These

people are making lot of money in this racket and this ill gotten money is shared with some employees of these coal authorities who are in collusion with the racketeers. In this way a huge amount of coal is sold to outside parties through bogus licences. I demand a thorough investigation in this malpractices and stern action against the offenders

In this context I will mention another thing Sir this morning also the issue was raised in this House that six MLAs of Tripura have been arrested under MISA as some agitation is going on there Happenings in Tripura may be a matter for the State Government but the use of MISA is not a matter of the State Government. The MISA legislation was passed here in this House, When the MISA was passed here, the hon Minister on behalf of the Government had given a clear assurance that this Act will not be used against democratic movement and against the political opponents. But today we have seen its naked use and we feel that there can be no greater misuse of this Act Due to these reasons I oppose the Supplementary demands placed before this House

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) सभापति जी, अभी हम 1,761 41 करोड़ रु० के पूरक बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने विभिन्न विभागों में जो खर्चा अधिक होने का अंदाजा किया है उसी को विभाग में रख कर इस पूरक बजट को सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित किया है। इस सिलसिले से मैं कुछ बातों पर रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं। इस में सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने की बात का उल्लेख किया है। सभापति जी, सवाल बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इस सवाल पर भारत के लाखों कर्मचारी अन्दोलित हैं। अभी हाल में इन्होंने कुछ समझौता किया है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जो भी समझौता हुआ है तीन किस्त के बारे में वह तो फौरन लागू करना ही चाहिए, उस के अलावा भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तें बढ़ गई हैं, उन किस्तों को भी अदायगी करने की व्यवस्था सरकार को शीघ्र करनी चाहिये। वरना सरकार को कर्मचारियों के रोष का भाजन बनना पड़ेगा और जोरदार आन्दोलन का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये ऐसी स्थिति न आने पाए, उस से पहले ही सरकार को उनकी इस न्यायोचित मांग को मान लेना चाहिये, पूरी कर देना चाहिये। और सरकार जो उनके भले की बाकी राशि सी० पी० एम० में जमा करा लेती है उन कानून का जितनी जल्दी सरकार समाप्त करे उतना ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों का विश्वास आप प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि खाद की बात कही गई कि खाद हम को देनी है। जरूर देनी है, दीजिए लेकिन आप दाम उस के बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। साधारण किसान के पहुंच के बाहर की बात होती जा रही है। उस की कीमत आप को कम करनी चाहिये और इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि छोटे से छोटे किसान को भी खाद मिल जाये। अभी बड़े लोगों को तो खाद मिल जाती है, लेकिन साधारण किसान यों ही रह जाते हैं। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप खाद के बंटवारे की ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिस में चोर बाजारी न हो। हम लोग ब्लाक की मीटिंगों में जाते हैं, प्रायः समय उसी में चला जाता है कि चोर बाजारी में खाद जा रही है।

उसी तरह से खाद्यान्न की बात कही गई है। खाद्यान्न के सिलसिले में आप की वसूली नीति गलत है। विभिन्न राज्यों से खबर आ रही है कि आप गरीब किसानों पर जबरदस्ती कर के उन से तो गल्ला वसूली कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े किसान और जमींदार हैं उन से आप गल्ला वसूली करना नहीं चाहते, या उन के साथ नरमी दिखलाते हैं, या आप के अधिकारी कुछ ले दे कर उनको छोड़ देते हैं। जो यह नीति उचित नहीं है। हमारी मांग है कि धनी लोगों से गल्ला वसूला जाना चाहिये ताकि राशन की दुकानों के जरिये हम उस गल्ले को आम जनता को दे सकें और राशन की व्यवस्था में जो गड़बड़ी है उस को दूर किया जा सके। राशन की दुकानों के जरिये तमाम आवश्यक चीजों का देने का प्रबन्ध किजिये।

डाक तार के लिये भी आप ने मांग की है। मैं पटना की बात जानता हूं। वहां इतनी अव्यवस्था कि है टैलीफोन में कि जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का टेलिफोन दो साल से ठीक नहीं हो सकता तो आम लोगों की क्या दशा होगी इस का आप अंदाज लगा सकते हैं। पहले कुछ व्यवस्था ठीक थी। लेकिन सरकार ने और ठीक करने के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर, टेलिफोन की व्यवस्था कायम की तब से और स्थिति बिगड़ गई। किसी को ठीक से ट्रंक नहीं मिलता, नम्बर सही नहीं मिलता, बात कर रहे हैं तो बीच में ही कट जाता है। इस तरह की बातें होती हैं तो टेलीफोन व्यवस्था आप की पूरे भारत में गड़बड़ होगी यह मैं अपने यहां के अनुभव से कह सकता हूं। आप को उस में सुधार लाना चाहिये।

इस के बाद वित्त के बारे में मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि आप के दफ्तरों में अफसरशाही का नंगा नाच होता है। मैं पटना के एक दफ्तर का नाम लेना चाहता हूं कंट्रोलर आफ डिफेंस अकाउन्ट्स। वह इतना भ्रष्ट अफसर है कि जो भी कहा जाय कम है। और अफसोस की बात यह कि है इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य हवाई जहाज से उड़ कर उस की पैरवी में जाते हैं। सालों से वहां लोग रड़ रहे हैं उन का ट्रांसफर होना चाहिये। आप के नियम के मुताबिक लेकिन नहीं करते और जो यूनियन के मेम्बर, 300, 350 हैं उन का आपने इन्टर कमाण्ड ट्रान्सफर कर दिया है जो कि आम तौर से नहीं होता है यह कहां की नीति है। सी० डी० ए० का बार बार बार ट्रान्सफर हुआ लेकिन न मालूम आप पर कौन सा जादू किया जाता है कि वह अभी तक वहां पर बरकरार है। वहां पर बहाली में भी घूस ली जाती है और वहां पर आज जो स्थिति है वह विस्फोटक है, वहां पर लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। कलमबंद स्ट्राइक चल रही है और हफ्तों से डिमान्सट्रेशन चल रहा है, उससे किसी भी समय हिंसा की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है जिस की जवाबदेही आप की होगी। इसलिये आप को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

17 Hrs.

उद्योग की बात आप ने कही है। मैं केवल एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। उद्योग के सिलसिले में आप ने बिहार में कतरा में ट्रेक्टर कारखाना बनाने का फैसला किया है लेकिन आज तक उस के लिये जमीन एक्वायर नहीं की गई है। अब हमने सुना है कि उसको वहां से हटा कर कहीं और ले जाने का षड्यंत्र चल रहा है। यह गलत बात है। वहां पर ट्रेक्टर फैक्टरी बनाने के लिये आप कार्यवाही शुरू कीजिए। आप ने एक स्कूटर फैक्टरी खड़ी की है लेकिन वहां पर स्थानिय लोगों को काम न दे कर मेनेजर के लोगों और कहीं दूसरी जगहों के लोगों को आप वहां पर रख रहे हैं। सरकार का नियम है कि स्थानिय लोगों को नौकरी दी जानी चाहिए लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि वहां के स्थानिय लोगों को और जिनकी जमीन ली गई है, उन के एक-एक आदमी को आप वहां पर नौकरी दीजिए।

इस के बाद मैं कटाव के बारे में कुछ बताना चाहता हूं। मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूं जहां पर इस की स्थिति भयंकर है। हमारे क्षेत्र के दो हिस्सों में कटाव मनेर और दानापुर में वर्षों से चल रहा है और दर्जनों गांव कट कर गंगा नदी में विलीन हो चुके हैं और वहां पर स्थिति यह है कि बिहार सरकार तमाम लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करने में असमर्थ है। हम ने और वहां के एक विधायक ने पेटीशन कमेटी में एक दरखास्त दी। उस पेटीशन कमेटी ने यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि कटाव के कारण हजारों लोग जो विस्थापित हो गये हैं, उन को बसाने में मदद मिले लेकिन अभी तक यह बात नहीं की गई है।

इस में खानों की बात भी कही गई है। खानों के संबंध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में 32 अनआथेराइज्ड खानें काम कर रही हैं और उन में दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। एक दुर्घटना माइल खान में हुई और उस में 40 आदमी मरे। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप अनआथेराइज्ड खानों को बन्द कीजिए। आप ने खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

किया है। इसलिये आप को उन अनधिकृत व्यक्ति को अपने कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिये। अगर कब्जे में नहीं ले सकते हैं, तो बिना लाइसेन्स के क्यों चल चलाते हैं। इस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

और आखरी बात, सभापति जी, मैं वर्क्स और हाउसिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हू। इस के लिए आप ने पूरक मांग रखी है। इस में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई की योजना है, स्लम क्लियरेंस की योजना है। बड़े बड़े शहरों में आप के स्लम्स ज्यादा हैं। मैं पटना से आता हू और वहां की बात जानता हू। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानियों में पटना जैसा गन्दा शहर और गन्दी बस्ती नहीं होगी। वह पूरे का पूरा शहर गन्दा है। इस की तरफ आप का ध्यान बार बार खींचा जाता है और आपने उस को अपनी योजना में शामिल भी किया है। गन्दी बस्ती योजना मे बिहार सरकार ने 42 लाख रुपया मांगा था लेकिन आप ने शायद 20 या 22 लाख रुपया ही दिया है। बाकी आप नहीं दे रहे हैं और पूरक मांग पेश करने चले आ रहे हैं। आप का ध्यान पटना शहर की तरफ जाना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री जी मेरे साथ पटना शहर चलें तो वहा पर मच्छरों का इतना उत्पाद पाएंगे, जोकि किसी और शहर में नहीं मिलेगा। वहा के किसी विधायक ने इस बारे में भूख हड़ताल भी की थी कि पटना में मच्छर बहुत अधिक हैं। मच्छरों को आप तभी खत्म कर सकते हैं जब आप वहा पर भूमिगत नालिया बनवाए।

इन तमाम बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए जिस से जनता में विश्वास पैदा हो कि आप जो पैसा मागते हैं टैक्सों के रूप में, उस पैसे का सदुपयोग होता है, दुरुपयोग नही होता है और आप के अधिकारी मनमानी नही करते हैं और जनता के फायदे के लिए काम करते हैं। तभी आप पर लोगों का विश्वास होगा और तभी शान्ति होगी और तभी जो देश में प्रतिगामी शक्तिया सर उठा रही हैं, आगे बढ़ रही हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप लड़ सकेंगे और सचमुच में देश में समाजवाद, जनतन्त्र और शान्ति कायम कर सकेंगे। केवल नारों के न शान्ति आने वाली है और न समाजवाद आने वाला है और न प्रतिगामी शक्तियों और फासिस्ट शक्तियों के खिलाफ आप लड़ सकते हैं। आप को राजनैतिक मोर्चे पर लड़ना है, आर्थिक मोर्चे पर लड़ना है और सामाजिक मोर्चे पर भी लड़ना है। अगर आप इन तमाम मोर्चों पर लड़ेंगे, तभी देश आगे बढ़ सकता है और गलत लोगों के हाथों में जाने से उस को बचाया जा सकता है।

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य (कासगंज) सभापति जी, शास्त्री जी ने अभी बहुत से विषयों पर अपने मुंह उठाए। मैं केवल दो विषयों पर ही कुछ कहना चाहता हू।

मैंने अनुदानों की मागों को पढ़ा। उस में एक आइटम दिया हुआ है 66 करोड़ रुपये का खाद्य निगम को अतिरिक्त सहायता देने के लिए। 66 करोड़ रुपये की रकम आप उस के लिए मांग रहे हैं। क्या यह मांग ऐसी नहीं है जो कि हमेशा ही होती रहती है और मांग होने के बावजूद आप की डिमान्ड इस प्रकार बढ़ती रही और काम ठीक नही हुआ। मेरा कहना इस संबंध में यह है कि जब तक आप की योजनायें सही नहीं होंगी जब तक आपका प्रशासन आप के साथ नहीं होगा, आप की ये योजनाएं और मांगें ताक में रखी रह जाएंगी। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हू कि खाद्य निगम के लिए जो आप ने 66 करोड़ रुपये की रकम मांगी है, तो आप ने कभी यह देखा है कि इस का कारण क्या है। आप हवा में दिवार बनाना चाहते हैं। इस डिमान्ड को पूरा करना है, तो आपको भारत के कृषकों की तरफ देखना पड़ेगा। अगर आप उस तरफ ध्यान देते तो आप को 66 करोड़ रुपये मागने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रहती। अगर आप की नियत दुरुस्त होती तो आज आप को इतने रुपये नहीं मागने पड़ते। आप को चाहिए था कि खाद्य निगम में इतने बड़े घुटाले होते हैं, उनको देखते। वहा पर नाना प्रकार के स्ट्राइक होते हैं। जनवरी से 887 आदमियों की निकाल देना पड़ा है और काम सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल रहा है। माल बाहर से आता है, तो वह गोदामों

में पड़ा सड़ता है। अभी मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि बिहार के स्टेशन पर माल पड़ा रहा और उस को उठाने के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं था और उस को गोदाम में नहीं रखा गया। इसी तरह से पहले निकला था कि बम्बई के गोदाम पर 50 हजार टन के लगभग आपका गल्ला खराब हुआ। इसी तरह से आप करते रहिये और फिर भाव बढ़ाते जाइए। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। फायदा तभी हो सकता है जब आप देश के किसानों की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाएं और इस के लिए आप को कुछ विशेष कार्य करने होंगे। आप जो निगम की मंडियों तक पहुंचाते हैं, उसके लिए आप 26 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल खर्च देते हैं जबकि यह 2 रुपये में पूरा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन आप इसको करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। और होना क्या है? 26 रुपया आप नाजायज तौर पर उस पर लगाते हैं। इससे 26 रुपये कीमत प्रति क्विंटल बढ़ जाती है और बढ़ने के बाद वह उपभोक्ता के सर पर पड़ती है। इस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ती चली जाती है और आपकी स्कीम पीछे रह जाती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप देश के किसानों को फायदा नहीं पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। आप विदेशों को फायदा पहुंचाते हैं। आप विदेशों से 150 और 155 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं खरीदते हैं और देश के काश्तकार को उस के गल्ले का केवल 105 रुपया देते हैं। आप कीमत जब देते हैं जब जान लेते हैं कि खलिहान से गल्ला निकल आया। उस के बाद आप की नीति निश्चित होती है। जब तक गल्ला खलिहान में रहता है आप की नीति आप की फाइल में रहती है। आप को चाहिए कि आप मूल्यों को पहले से घोषित करें।

मैं आप से एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग की रिपोर्ट आप के सामने बहुत पहले से आ चुकी है लेकिन आज अनाज खलिहान में जाने के लिए है और आप ने कीमत घोषित नहीं की। क्यों आपने घोषित नहीं किया? आपको कीमत पहले से घोषित कर देनी चाहिये। जिस वक्त बुआई का मौका होता है उससे पहले आपको कीमत को घोषित कर देना चाहिये ताकि किसानों को उत्पन बढ़ाने का प्रोत्साहन मिले। ऐसा आप नहीं करते हैं। 150-155 रुपया क्विंटल गेहूं के दामों की मांग हुई है। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने 150 रुपये की मांग की है, दूसरी स्टेट्स ने 140 की की है। यह सब समाचारपत्रों में आया है। आप क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। एक तरफ तो आप अधिक मूल्य किसानों को नहीं देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ किसानों के उपयोग की जो वस्तुएं हैं उनको आप उन्हें बहुत ज्यादा मूल्य पर देते हैं। बिजली की दर दो आने थी उसको बढ़ा कर चार आने कर दिया गया है। फर्टिलाइजर का बोरा 51 रुपये में मिलता था अब 109 में मिलता है। सिंचाई के लिए आप किसानों को तो रात में बिजली देते हैं लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े मिल वाले हैं उनको दिन में देते हैं। मैं एक किसान हूं, देहात में रहता हूं, मैं जानता हूं कि रात के समय जब बिजली मिलती है तो किसान को कितनी कठिनाई होती है। गड़ा एलीमेंट जो है, जो चोर उचक्के हैं वे उसका अपहरण कर लेते हैं। वह जान की बाजी लगाता है लेकिन मूल्य उसको क्या मिलता है, 105 रुपये क्विंटल। इस नीति से आपको सफलता नहीं मिलेगी यह टोटली फेल हो चुकी है। आप को चाहिये कि आप दाम बढ़ायें।

लेवी की नीति का आप लें। लेवी आप किस ढंग से वसूल करते हैं? मैं जानता हूं कि आप यह कह कर टाल देंगे कि यह मामला स्टेट्स का है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या आपने तीन कैटेगरीज कृषकों की नहीं बनाई हैं, बड़े किसान, छोटे किसान और सीमान्त किसान? जब बनाई हैं तो क्या आप उनको निर्देश नहीं दे सकते हैं कि सीमान्त जो किसान हैं, जिन के पास तीन से पांच एकड़ तक जमीन है उन से कोई लेवी वसूल न की जाए। इससे दो लाभ होंगे। छोटे किसान में जो असन्तोष है वह दूर होगा और दूसरे जो बड़े किसान हैं, जो मूर्छावस्था में रहते हैं, वे अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इस तरह से आप को डबल लाभ होगा।

झाली जी ने कहा कि छोटे किसान से गल्ला वसूल होता है लेकिन बड़े जो किसान हैं उन से

नहीं लिया जाता है। चाहे इसका राजनीतिक आधार हो या पैसे का आधार हो, यह सही है कि छोटे किसान से गल्ला वसूल किया जाता है बड़े खेत वाले से नहीं। बड़े काश्तकार को आप कतई छूते नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका आप सर्वेक्षण कराएं और अगर यह सिद्ध हो जाए कि बड़े किसानों से वसूल नहीं होना है तो उन से आप वसूल करें और छोटे किसान को इससे मुक्त करें।

लैवी की नीति को भी आपको बदलना चाहिये। ओपन मार्किट में प्रतिस्पर्धा के आधार पर आप गेहूं की खरीद करें। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आप मूल्य निश्चित करें। इस नीति को अपनाया तो आपको जितना गेहूं देश में चाहिये मिल जाएगा।

7) 21 करोड़ की आपने जन कल्याण तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए मांग पेश की है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। इसमें कोई दो राये नहीं है। लेकिन देखना यह चाहिये कि इस राशि का सदुपयोग होता है या नहीं। अगर सदुपयोग होता है तो इससे या इससे भी ज्यादा राशि को देने में कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन जो आपकी व्यवस्थायें हैं और जो योजनायें हैं वे कागजों पर ही रह जाती हैं, उनका कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। आप देखें कि देश में लगभग दो लाख ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पीने का पानी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब आप पानी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो भोजन की व्यवस्था आप क्या करेंगे, शिक्षा, आवास आदि की व्यवस्था आदिवासियों के लिए, अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए क्या करेंगे। आप दिल्ली में ही देख लें। आज भी यहां आप लोगों को फुटपाथ पर सोते हुए देख लेंगे। आप राशि मांग रहे हैं बाढ़ के लिए, आपत्कालीन स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए, गुजरात में सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए। आप जानते हैं कि असम में, बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश के वैकवर्ड एरिया में जहां बाढ़ आती है आपने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया है। हिमाचल में भूकम्प आया, बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, आप बतलाएं कि आपने वहां क्या सहायता पहुंचाई?

उत्तर प्रदेश में 6-7 तारीख को आधे आधे किलो के ओले पड़े। तमाम फसलें नष्ट हो गईं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उसका आप सर्वेक्षण कराएं और जिन किसानों को नुकसान पहुंचा है उनको राहत देने का आप प्रबंध करें।

आपने जिन कार्यों के लिए पैसे की मांग की है, जिन योजनाओं के लिए की है अगर उनको सही ढंग से हाथ में लिया जाता है और पूरा किया जाता है तो पैसा देने में कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। लेकिन आप देखें कि ये योजनायें फाइलों तक ही सीमित न रह जाएं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I shall avail of this opportunity to place before the House the problems being faced by the peasants and cultivators of West Bengal and particularly in the Midnapore District.

Firstly, the West Bengal Government decided, perhaps in accordance with the Central policy, that non-irrigated lands of six acres and above and irrigated lands of four acres and above will have to pay a levy according to the quantum fixed. And the quantum has been fixed without any rational for the various districts, not on the basis of any general principles. They were arbitrarily fixed. I will give only two examples.

The 24-Parganas is the biggest district of West Bengal, and for that they have fixed only 25,000 metric tonnes of levy for this year, whereas for the whole of Midnapore District one lakh tonnes has been fixed, and for the Contai Sub-division alone 633,000 metric tonnes. It means 8,000 metric tonnes more than that fixed for the biggest district of West Bengal. In the case of Nadia, it is only 10 000 tonnes, in the case of Murshidabad, it is only 2,000 metric tonnes. And on the basis of this arbitrary fixation, a virtual reign of terror has been let loose upon the cultivators of West Bengal, particularly in the Midnapore District, for the realisation of the quantum fixed. And they are seizing paddy from the harvests of the cultivators, but not realising

the levy according to the quantum fixed. You will be astonished to know what they are doing. They are just putting a stick into the stock. It is called gola, Mr. Mukherjee knows it. Taking the circumference of that they say that it is the density in the volume that gives the mass. I asked the District Magistrate if he has any instructions for doing this. He said there might be a difference of 15 or 20 per cent this way or that They are not using the spring balance.

On the basis of that, they are going round, particularly in the Contai Subdivision, because, according to their calculations, there is a good harvest there as also in the whole of Midnapore District. They are sending batches and batches of police to the houses at night and during day time, and they are seizing paddy from the houses of innumerable peasants there It has let loose a reign of terror in the whole of Midnapore District, particularly in the Contai Sub-division

Sir, what has happened as a result of that? The rich peasants are running to High Court and in almost 99 per cent of the cases, they have got injunction. Secondly, Sir, these lists are being prepared by the Tahsildars, by bribing Tahsildars and by giving them extension and so on. Most of the members of the ruling party from the high-ups to the down, from District level to the Block level are being relieved of the burden of levy. This has been admitted to me by the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officer This is the language used. All big fishes are out of our net! By taking advantage of the injunctions granted by the High Court on the one hand and political pressures brought on the officers on the other, they escape the burden of the levy. As a result of this levy policy, what has happened ? The small peasants, the middle-class peasants, the middle-class cultivators are not only being deprived of their year's earning but they are being arrested under MISA and so on. Virtually a reign of terror is let loose just to test the depth of their distress. Not only that, Sir, there is another point.

Now, Sir, the procurement price of wheat is Rs. 100 or Rs. 105 per quintal all over India. Even then they are all against it. Now, there is a demand that the procurement price of wheat should be raised to at least Rs. 125/-per quintal. What is the price given to the Bengal peasants? It is only Rs. 74/- per quintal of paddy. Now, Sir, in the ration shops wheat is sold at Rs 140/- per quintal and rice is sold at Rs. 170/- per quintal. On the basis of this proportion, we should have at least Rs. 127/-per quintal of paddy. But only Rs. 74/- per quintal is given. With this price, they are not able to meet the cost of production.

Last year, what I did was this. I said I would not hold any public meeting, I would not make any propaganda and I would not make any arrangements for conference. I just issued a leaflet in my name. But I was suprised to find that about 10,000 people came from far of areas and rural areas on foot. They came from a distance of about 20 to 25 miles. Then I realised that the depth of distress of the peasants was so much. The District Magistrates and others were there and I said "Look, I had not addressed any public meeting and I had not made any arrangement for Conference or anything; I just issued a leaflet." I asked them to go to the District Magistrate and voice their feelings against the injustice, firstly in regard to procurement price, then in regard to seizure of paddy and then in regard to levy price. All these problems had created a very deep distress. But I tell you, it is helping us In a sense if I had been of that type of politician I would have kept silent. I would have been happy because elections are coming It is helping us. Practically a reign of terror has been let loose and the depth of distress is so much. This would have helped us, but I did not want to float in politics by taking advantage of the distress of the people. So I would ask the hon. Minister that at least some justice should be done

and when you fix the procurement price of wheat, there must be a proportionate price for paddy as well, for the paddy growing areas and rice growing areas of the whole Eastern region :

Secondly, Sir, the whole of the District of Midnapore is a flood-prone area, particularly Contai. There have been five major floods and one drought in the last eight years. Suddenly in regard to the Central and State loans, they created an impression as if the Government is going to give them relief. This year the crop has not been so good but it is not bad. Now, suddenly in regard to the accumulated loans of these 8 years, they have served notices. Not only that, Sir, You will be surprised to know this. If you had taken a loan of Rs. 200 with the compound interest, it will become Rs 400 If it was Rs 500 it has become Rs. 1,000. If it was Rs. 1,000, it has become Rs. 2,000 in 8 years. They are going from house to house—this is the harvest season—and seizing all the paddy and selling it This kind of terror has been let loose there. Government should ponder about what they are doing.

I repeat a fair price should be given to the cultivators proportionate to the procurement price of wheat given in the Northern region. If the price of Rs. 105 is raised to Rs. 125 in the case of wheat, money will flow to the rural areas. Take the whole eastern region of Orissa, eastern part of Bihar, Assam, Tripura and West Bengal—the rice-producing area. If paddy is procured at Rs. 75 per quintal, what will be the differential? Money will go to one area and the rural people of the other areas will be deprived. There will be serious imbalance between the agricultural communities of one area and another. Therefore, there must be some reasonable parity and the fixation of procurement price of paddy should be done in such a way as to give justice to the rice-producing areas also.

Although Farakka Barrage is a delicate issue, it is a question of life and death for the whole industrial complex of West Bengal as well as Calcutta port. I know negotiations are still going on with Bangladesh. I do not know how far it is true, but I am told that Farakka Barrage which was to be commissioned in 1972, has already been completed but water is not being released. This is the lean season for flow of water and it has created a serious problem for the incoming and outgoing ships in Calcutta. If the shipping traffic in Calcutta is hampered, the whole industrial complex of west Bengal will come to a standstill. Calcutta port is the outlet for the whole eastern region and the economy of the entire eastern region will be affected. It is a serious problem and Government should take it up. Calcutta port is dying and with it the industrial production of the whole of the eastern region is also dying You must not forget that the industrial production in and around Calcutta has now been reduced to the eighth position during the last 27 years. One major factor responsible for this is the lack of dredging facilities in the river Hoogly. This is in connection with irrigation. I want the Minister to take up the mattre with Bangladesh. Sir, you know how much I fought for Bangladesh. Ultimately, Bangladesh also will be affected if Calcutta is affected. So, water must be released for Farakka without delay. Otherwise, it will seriously affcet not only Calcutta port but the industrial production of the whole of the eastern region, including Greater Calcutta.

Recently, the West Bengal Government had sent its Chief Secretary to have negotiations with the World Bank regarding financial assistance for CMDA. I have been told that the negotiation was completed and the World Bank wanted to give certain financial assistance earmarked for development work in Calcutta But, unfortunately, the Finance Minister here had a different formula and the West Bengal CMDA has been deprived of what has been promised by the authorities. Those who are dealing with CMDA say that a serious situation has developed there due

to financial constraints. Works have been stopped and there is a lot of dislocation almost every where in Calcutta due to lack of funds. They have not got even ten per cent of the funds that they wanted from the Central Government. Here in this House the Central Government had announced several times that there will be no dearth of funds—this is the language used—for the development of Calcutta. The development of Calcutta should not be equated with the development of other cities like Bombay or Madras For historical reasons, suddenly the population of Calcutta increased two-fold due to the onrush of the refugees with all the attendant problems. There are 13 refugee colonies in and around Calcutta. In these refugee colonies there are so many Ph ds. and M.Scs. Those colonies are nothing but slums. Even though this Government promised to do many things for these colonies, nothing has been done In contrast, take Delhi, which is the political heaven of India.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) अगर इस को हिन्दी में कहें . . . .

श्री शंकर गुहा दिल्ली में फूल खिलते हैं। दिल्ली में इधर-उधर, यहां वहां, फूल है, और कलकत्ते में झंझड और झोपड़िया है। यहां फूल गिरते हैं और वहां आसू गिरते हैं। कलकत्ता के साथ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यह बर्ताव है। अगर सरकार ने अपने वादे को पूरा करना है, तो कलकत्ता के डैवलपमेंट के लिए जो रुपया मागा जा रहा है, तो वह पूरा रुपया दे।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद अगर हिन्दी में कहें, तो दिल्ली फूलों में बसी, ओसकण से भीगी दिल्ली सुहाग है, सुषमा है, रंगीनी है। प्रेमिका-कंठ में पड़ी मालती की माला, दिल्ली फूलों की सेज मशहूर रस भीगी है।

श्री राम सेवक (टोंक) सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्री हर वर्ष अरबों रुपये का बजट पेश करते हैं और अपने भाषण में किसानों, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जन-जातियों और दुर्बल वर्ग का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करते हैं। मुझे 1951 से बिल्डिंग पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों में रहने का बहुत अवसर मिला है। लोक-सभा मेरे चार साल का अनुभव यह है कि उनके प्रति सरकार की कोई सद्भावना नहीं है। आज दिल्ली में ऐसे लाखों लोग नर्क-सा भोग रहे हैं। अगर उन लोगों को केवल 25 गज का प्लाट भी दिया जाता है तो दिल्ली शहर से नजफगढ़ 25 किलो मीटर दूर दिया जाता है।

अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों को नौकरियों में जो प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये था वह किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट में पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं पिछले डेढ़-दो साल से अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों की कल्याण समिति का मैम्बर हूं। हमने देखा है कि बैंकों, रेलवे तथा वित्त मंत्रालय आदि सरकार के सारे डिपार्टमेंटों में भाई-भतीजावाद चल रहा है। इस संबंध में हमको एक नई बात देखने को मिली है।

कमेटी को जो आकड़े दिये गये हैं उनके अनुसार स्वीपरों की संख्या 400 बताई गई और उनमें 300 शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं और 100 नान-शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं। इस तरह हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार में स्वीपरों के पदों में भी चोरी होती है और उनमें भी नान-शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को रखा जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक कांग्रेस का राज्य रहेगा, तब तक इन लोगों के साथ न्याय और ठीक व्यवहार नहीं हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य सही बात कहिये।

श्री राम सेवक यह बिल्कुल सत्य है, अगर झूठी बात होगी तो मैं यहां से इस्तीफा दे दूंगा।

अभी राजस्थान में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को 150 गज के प्लाट दिये गये हैं। लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार ने कितनी होशियारी की है कि कुछ लोगों को तो उनके पुराने घरों के ही पट्टे दे दिये, जब कि गांव में दूसरे लोगों के कोई पट्टे नहीं हैं। उसने यह सोचना कर दी कि इतने हजार हरिजनों को पट्टे दिये गये हैं। कहीं

कहीं कहीं के बीच में काफी जगह पड़ी है लेकिन उनको वहां जगह न देकर एक मील दूर ऐसी जगहों में प्लाट दिये गये हैं जहां पानी इकट्ठा होता है। वहां भी गांव वाले उनको बसने नहीं दे रहे हैं। सरकार की यह नीति बिल्कुल अनुचित है। वह एक झगड़ा खड़ा कर देती है ताकि आदमी उसमें उलझा रहे और उसको अपनी उन्नति करने का मौका न मिले।

राजस्थान में हर वर्ष अकाल पड़ता है और बाढ़ भी आती है। राजस्थान नहर की स्कीम को चलते हुए बहुत समय हो गया है। वहां के नहर के मिनिस्टर, इंजीनियर और ठेकेदार आदि सब ने मिलकर पैसा खाया है और कोई काम नहीं किया है इसीलिये वह काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्र का राजस्थान नहर पर विशेष नियंत्रण रखना चाहिये और उसके लिये ज्यादा धन देना चाहिये।

जहां तक लैवी का सवाल है वह किसानों की इच्छा के अनुसार वसूल करनी चाहिये। अगर किसान के पास फालतू अनाज होगा तो वह अवश्य देगा। लेकिन जिस गरीब के पास अनाज नहीं है, सरकार उससे भी जबरन लैवी वसूल करती है। मैंने पिछली बार हाउस में कहा था कि जिन गरीब लोगों के पास तीन-चार एकड़ जमीन है और जिनके पास अपने खाने के लिये भी अनाज नहीं है, उनको अनाज खरीदकर लैवी देनी पड़ी। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह लैवी की योजना बड़े किसानों पर लागू करे। वह या तो जमीन को छोड़ेंगे या लैवी देंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसानों के लिए आप बीज और खाद की व्यवस्था करें। आप ने गेहूं की सीमा तो कायम कर दी लेकिन उन के लिए बीज और खाद की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो वह भी आप सस्ते मूल्य पर उन को दीजिए।

कंट्रोल का जो कपड़ा है वह बिल्कुल बेकार और नाकाफी है। इसीलिए कपड़ा भी कुछ अच्छा होना चाहिए। आज कंट्रोल की दुकानों पर जितना अच्छा कपड़ा आता है वह तो डीलर रख लेता है और बिल्कुल खराब कपड़ा गरीबों और किसानों को देता है। इस की ठीक तरह से आप व्यवस्था करवाएं। बीज और खाद की व्यवस्था भी करें।

ट्रैक्टर या और जितने भी खेती के यन्त्र हैं उनसे छोटे किसानों ने कोई लाभ नहीं उठाया है। बड़े बड़े किसान ही उन को काम में ला सके हैं। तो इसमें भी आप कोई ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करें कि जिस से छोटे लोग भी ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकें। उन की कीमत या तो घटायें या कोई ऐसी सुविधा उन को दें जिस से छोटे किसान भी उन का काम में ला सकें।

यही मेरे कुछ निवेदन हैं जिन पर आप ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) Sir, I just want to bring to the notice of the House some of the problems concerning my State, Kerala. It is known to the Government that the coir industry, cashew industry, handloom and Bidi industry are providing employment to several millions of people in that State. Today, all these industries are facing a serious crisis.

Take the case of coir industry. What is needed is liberal assistance for the reorganization of this industry from the Centre It has been recommended by the Planning Commission that a few crores should be given for this purpose, and the Centre has given very little. Then there is a Coir Board which is under the Ministry of Industrial Development. Instead of helping to reorganise the coir industry, the Coir Board unfortunately comes quite often with stands which go contrary to the development of the coir industry and the interest of the coir industry in that State. Now the Coir Board is involved in an open warfare with the Kerala Government The State Industries Minister has come out with a statement saying that the Coir Board Chairman should be a person who knows about the coir industry We have proposed many years back in this House that the Chairman of the Coir Board should not be a junior Secretary of the Government

A non-official Chairman should be appointed in place of the present junior Secretary of the Government and the Board should be given more powers. This should be given due consideration.

About the cashew industry, today it is facing a crisis. Most of the industries have already closed because of non-availability of raw material i.e. cashew nuts. The Government should take measures to provide this raw material so that the industry can survive.

Now I come to another important aspect and that is sea-erosion. I would like to get an answer to this point. The Kerala Government has requested several times that the sea-erosion should be treated as a separate subject It is a national problem and 90 per cent of it is affecting Kerala. It is now linked with flood control. There are two totally different subjects. Flood control and sea-erosion should be delinked, and more funds should be provided to Kerala.

There has been a constant complaint and we have written so many letters to the Minister that the Telegraph Office in Mannanthody in Wynad hills is not working satisfactorily. The telephone subscribers are subscribing, but they are not able to put a telephone call to Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut etc. This situation is there for the last so many years. It is a hilly area. We have made repeated representations, but the Government have failed to take any measures. I would request the Government to take some serious steps in that direction, so that the situation is rectified.

Regarding minor ports development, Alleppey and Azhikkal should get priority.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattapuzha): As also Quilon.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) सभापति महोदय, मैं अनुपूरक अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सब से पहले मैं भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा जिसको 50 करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं। यह ऐसा संस्थान है और इस के अफसर ऐसे हैं कि व्यापारियों से मिल कर अच्छा माल तो व्यापारियों को दे देते हैं और सेकेंड क्वालिटी का माल जनता को देते हैं। आज हम इस के अधिकारियों के घर छापे मारे जायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि कुली मस्तान और यूसुफ पटेल को भी ये मात कर देंगे। इतना रुपया इन के घरों से निकल सकता है। भारतवर्ष के अंदर खाद्य समस्या पैदा की है तो इसी भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने पैदा की है। वे इतना पैसा भ्रष्टाचार से कमा रहे हैं कि जिस की कोई मिसाल नहीं दी जा सकती।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति लेवी के सिलसिले में नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश की एक घटना है सागर जिले की, वहां तीन वर्ष के एक बच्चे को जो एक किसान का था, लेवी वसूल करने वाले अधिकारियों ने इतना मारा उस के पिता की अनुपस्थिति में कि वह मर गया। यह हालत लेवी वसूल करने के अंदर हो रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि लेवी की कोई राष्ट्रीय पालिसी आप निर्धारित करें। सरकार ने गेहूं का मूल्य 105 रुपये क्विंटल तय किया पर मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में कई मुख्य मंत्रियों ने 150 रुपये क्विंटल की मांग की जिसे सरकार ने नहीं माना। मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान का उस की पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिले ऐसी नीति आप को निर्धारित करनी चाहिए।

किसान को बिजली देने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों को रात में बिजली दी जाती है। किसान को पता नहीं चलता कि पानी खेत में जा रहा है या नाले में जा रहा है। मगर दिन में बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। आज हम खाद्यान्न के मामले में जो पिछड़ रहे हैं उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि किसान कैश क्राप्स कपास, गन्ना, मूंगफली इत्यादि बो रहा है। सरकार किसान को प्रोत्साहन मूल्य, सपोर्ट प्राइस दे ले किसान बराबर गेहूं और दूसरे खाद्यान्न बोएगा। लेकिन सरकार किसानों को सहयोग नहीं दे रही

है। इसलिए इस बारे में भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं। मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर रायपुर नाम का एक जिला है। वहां पर माना में पुनर्वास शरणार्थी कैम्प लगाए गए हैं। उन शरणार्थी कैम्पों में माना के अन्दर शरणार्थी महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया गया और उन का अपहरण किया गया। बार-बार कहने पर भी इस सबध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। अभी वह से 89 परिवारों को इंदौर के खजुराना नामक गाव में शिफ्ट किया गया है जहा उनके लिए न तो पानी की व्यवस्था है न खाने की व्यवस्था है और न उन को टप्पर बना कर दिए गए रहने के लिए। वह भूखो मर रहे है। शरणार्थियो के सबध में इस प्रकार की सरकार की नीति है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं निवेदन करूगा कि जिन बातो की ओर मैंने सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है उन बातों का मत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर देते हुए जवाब दें।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): We have constructed at Delhi a Sansadiya Soudha at a cost of Rs. 3 crores. There has been a demand all over the country that some form of parliamentary activity for integration of the country should also take place in other parts as well. I wish this money could have been...(*Interruptions*) I have registered my point and I think at the time of further investment—the Works and Housing Minister is here—and in regard to further construction work, the requirements of other parts of India for the integration of the country will be taken into consideration.

There was a most valid point I wanted to make. This country is likely to lose over 11 million tonnes of high grade ores, composed of 10 million tonnes of iron ore and 1 million tonnes of manganese ore on account of the Kali Hydro-electric Project when the waters are impounded for the generation of electricity. A lake will be formed as a result of the Supa Dam which has been cleared by the Planning Commission. If we lose this, the cash value of the loss to the nation will be to the extent of Rs. 160 crores. This matter was raised on the floor of the Karnataka Assembly as also in their Council. It is a matter of Rs. 160 crores worth of iron ore. If it is converted into steel, the net value of the product will be to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores to Rs. 3,000 crores. Except blindmen, nobody will permit this loss, Sir. The only other point I would like to submit is in regard to the steel mill which has been dragging its feet. It is the fate of all the 3 steel mills in the South, viz. Salem, Vijayawada as well as Vijayanagar; and the allotment is extremely low. Particularly in the State I come from, with the slow progress with regard to the Kali Hydel Project under the Ministry of Energy and the steel mill at Vijayanagar also having had a token allotment of hardly Rs. 2 crores and the Persian aid to Kudramukh to the extent of 300 million dollars still not having left the shores of Persia, I request that the Ministry of Steel as well as the Ministry of Energy, in order particularly to save this iron ore, will put their heads together and clear them and ask the MMTC to take up this job immediately and explore it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for participating in this discussion. Various subjects have been brought within the purview of this discussion. I would like to discuss 2 or 3 things which are of general interest—particularly regarding the price of foodgrains—which have been narrated by some Members and regarding the assistance which is being given to the State from the Special Pool. Sir, it is not even a week ago that the Finance Minister was replying to the budget discussions; and had explained in detail about the attitude that the Government has taken regarding the assistance to be given to the State, particularly in the context of the Finance Commission's Recommendations. Whenever the particular project of a State comes, it is to

be expected that that particular project is to be financed out of the total assistance which the State expects to have from the Centre. So far as the particular point which has been mentioned by Mr. Samar Guha regarding the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is concerned, in fact, Sir, it is not a new project; it is a continuing project and even for the current year's Plan allocations, it has been made. But what I want to emphasize is that out of the total . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not as much as was requested.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : It depends, because this time, Government of India had decided that the Central assistance for the Plan allocation would be limited to the extent that it was in the last year. Therefore, there was no scope to go beyond that And each and every State would have to make its own arrangements within the constraints in which we have to pass through.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the past assurances ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: One hon. Member had asked as to why the Defence expenditure is so much and why it has been put in the Supplementary Demand. And at the same time, he had asked as to why dearness allowance to the Defence personnel is not being given. If he could have taken the trouble of going through the actual allocations, he could have found that almost Rs. 94 crores on this particular account is for dearness allowance. Therefore, it is not correct to say that only to augment Defence Forces, has this amount been allocated. It is not so. Regarding certain other points which affect the various other Ministries, Sir, as you know, as per the usual practice, I will pass on the suggestion to the concerned Ministries for their consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put the Supplementary Grants.

(Interruptions)

Now, the question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 1, 3, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27 to 34, 37, 38, 40 to 48, 50 to 58, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 70, 74 to 76, 78 to 82, 84, 86 to 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 101, 102 and 104."

The motion was adopted.

17.55 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 20-3-75.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* DISAPPROVAL OF THE PRESS COUNCIL (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1974.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We take up Statutory Resolution Disapproving Press Council (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1974.

Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं संकल्प पेश करता हूं कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 27 दिसम्बर, 1974 को प्रख्यापित प्रेस परिषद् (दूसरा संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974 (1974 का अध्यादेश संख्या 14) का निरनुमोदन करती है।

MR CHAIRMAN : You will continue your speech next time. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, 21st March, 1975/Phalguna 30, 1896 (Saka).

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*Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MGIPRRND—10 LSS/75—III (D)—11-6-75—978.